

Pascagoula Public Library
Local History & Genealogy Department
Fontaine Family History

LINEAGE CHART 139

COMPILED BY: Mrs. H. L. Mayfield
Idle Stokes Mayfield
53 Oakland, Ave.
Rock Hill, SC 29730
DATE: February 21, 1984

(Your father)

C. James Richard Stokes
Born 31 Jan. 1877
Where Hampton Co. SC
When married 10 Jan. 1906
Where " Rock Hill, SC
Died 29 May 1949
Where Rock Hill, SC

Col. William Stokes
Born 10 Oct. 1817
Where Colleton Co. SC
When married PAR. 1856
Where " Fairfield Co. SC
Died 30 June 1905
Where Early French Co. SC

(Paternal grandmother)

Eliza Jane Boulware
Born 00 Sept. 1817
Where Fairfield Co. SC
Died 8 April 1914
Where Birmingham, Ala.

Addie Howlingson Stokes

Born 29 Jan. 1916
Where Rock Hill, SC
When married 2 Oct. 1943
Where " Rock Hill, SC
Died 29 May 1949
Where Rock Hill, SC

(Maternal grandfather)

Walter Joel Howlingson
Born 30 Aug. 1895
Where Yorkville, SC
When married 7 June 1876
Where " Hecklinburg Co. NC
Died 22 Apr. 1928
Where Rock Hill, SC

(Mother)

Le. Hutchison Howlingson
Born 10 Oct. 1843
Where Rock Hill, SC
Died 26 Aug. 1960
Where Rock Hill, SC

(Maternal grandmother)

Addie Hutchison Caldwell
Born 11 May 1851
Where Charlotte, NC
Died 1 Jan. 1884
Where Rock Hill, SC

(Great grandparents)
William Stokes
Born 24 Oct. 1788
Where Colleton Co. SC
When married 11 Feb. 1813
Where " Colleton Co. SC
Died 4 Apr. 1850
Where Colleton, SC

Ann Risher
Born 13 Aug. 1790
Where Colleton, SC
Died 10 Jan. 1860
Where Colleton, SC

Benjamin Boulware
Born 1793
Where Fairfield Co. SC
When married 1829
Where Fairfield Co. SC
Died 14 Sept. 1860
Where Fairfield Co. SC

Sarah Barber Richmond
Born 1812
Where Fairfield Co. SC
Died 1858
Where Fairfield Co. SC

Col. Joel Woodward Howlingson
Born 23 Mar. 1822
Where Eastover, SC
When married 1844
Where Yorkville, SC
Died 29 Apr. 1888
Where Rock Hill, SC

Jane Cynthia Moore
Born 20 May 1820
Where Ft. Mill, SC
Died 31 Dec. 1892
Where Rock Hill, SC

Dr. David Thomas Caldwell
Born 12 Apr. 1799
Where Charlotte, NC
When married 1821
Where Rock Hill, SC
Died 21 Dec. 1861
Where Charlotte, NC

Adeline Hutchison
Born 29 June 1811
Where Rock Hill, SC
Died 16 Dec. 1875
Where Rock Hill, S.C.

Henry Stokes
Born 1761
Where Colleton Co. SC
When married 1800
Where Colleton Co. SC
Died 1800
Where Colleton Co. SC

Benjamin Risher
Born 14 Nov. 1752
Where New Bern, NC
When married 1812
Where Colleton Co. SC
Died 1812
Where Colleton Co. SC

Mary de la Fontaine
Born 24 Dec. 1749
Where New Bern, NC
When married 1814
Where Colleton Co. SC
Died 1814
Where Colleton Co. SC

Musie Boulware
Born 1758
Where Kings & Queen Co. VA
When married 1825
Where Fairfield Co. SC
Died 1825
Where Fairfield Co. SC

James Richmond
Born 1784
Where Fairfield Co. SC
When married 1824
Where Fairfield Co. SC
Died 1824
Where Fairfield Co. SC

George Rawlinson
Born 1835
Where Richland Co. SC
When married 1835
Where Richland Co. SC
Died 1835
Where Richland Co. SC

Dr. Wm. Shakespear Moore
Born 25 June 1741
Where Yorkville, SC
When married 1861
Where " SC
Died 1861
Where " SC

Samuel Craighead Caldwell
Born 10 Feb. 1768
Where NC
When married 1826
Where Chlot, NC
Died 1826
Where Chlot, NC

Abigail Blain Alexander
Born 12 Nov. 1770
Where NC
When married 1802
Where NC
Died 1802
Where NC

David Hutchison
Born 5 Nov. 1768
Where Ireland
When married 1845
Where Rock Hill, SC
Died 1845
Where Rock Hill, SC

Jane Moore
Born 1791
Where SC
When married 1791
Where SC
Died 1791
Where SC

William Stokes
Born 10 Oct. 1750
Where 7 Jan. 1814
When married 1750
Where " SC
Died 1750
Where " SC

John Risher
Born 14 Nov. 1752
Where New Bern, NC
When married 1812
Where Colleton Co. SC
Died 1812
Where Colleton Co. SC

Francis de la Fontaine
Born 24 Dec. 1749
Where New Bern, NC
When married 1814
Where Colleton Co. SC
Died 1814
Where Colleton Co. SC

Mary Salvator Musie
Born 1712
Where Va. d. Fairfield Co. SC
When married 1714
Where Va. d. Fairfield Co. SC
Died 1714
Where Va. d. Fairfield Co. SC

John Richmond
Born 1784
Where Fairfield Co. SC
When married 1824
Where Fairfield Co. SC
Died 1824
Where Fairfield Co. SC

James Barber
Born 1760
Where Ire. d. Nov. 1824
When married 1779
Where Nov. 1824
Died 1779
Where Nov. 1824

Benjamin Rawlinson
Born 1810
Where Richland Co. SC
When married 1810
Where Richland Co. SC
Died 1810
Where Richland Co. SC

Alexander Moore
Born 1756
Where Pa. d. 18 Dec 1843
When married 1756
Where Pa. d. 18 Dec 1843
Died 1756
Where Pa. d. 18 Dec 1843

Dr. Wm. Shakespear Moore
Born 25 June 1741
Where Yorkville, SC
When married 1861
Where " SC
Died 1861
Where " SC

Harriet Baxter Springs
Born 27 Lac. 1802
Where Ft. Mill, SC
When married 1802
Where Ft. Mill, SC
Died 1802
Where Ft. Mill, SC

Samuel Craighead Caldwell
Born 10 Feb. 1768
Where NC
When married 1826
Where Chlot, NC
Died 1826
Where Chlot, NC

David Stokes
Born 21 Oct. 1707
Where Va. d. 17 Sept.
When married 1707
Where Va. d. 17 Sept.
Died 1707
Where Va. d. 17 Sept.

John Risher
Born 14 Nov. 1752
Where New Bern, NC
When married 1812
Where Colleton Co. SC
Died 1812
Where Colleton Co. SC

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Born 24 Dec. 1749
Where New Bern, NC
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When married 1779
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Born 1756
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When married 1756
Where Pa. d. 18 Dec 1843
Died 1756
Where Pa. d. 18 Dec 1843

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Born 25 June 1741
Where Yorkville, SC
When married 1861
Where " SC
Died 1861
Where " SC

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Born 27 Lac. 1802
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When married 1802
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Born 10 Feb. 1768
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Local History & Genealogy Department
Fontaine Family History

THIS IS NO. 4 IN A SERIES OF CHARTS KNOWN AS
the O-KAY system of record making. No. 1 is
a Progenitor Chart, No. 3, Family History Chart.

911 Marine Street, Santa Monica, California, U.S.A.

RESEARCH WORK CHART

Place dates, etc. below here. Give locality of event below: city, County, State

		Place dates, etc. below here. Give locality of event below: city, County, State	References:	Marriage Information:
HUSBAND	Name	FRANCIS DE LA FONTAINE II	HODGES' "ANCESTRY & DESC OF JESSE SMITH"; BROOKS'	
	Birth	1721 VA	"DOCUMENTS RELATING TO THE HUGHENOT EMIGRATION TO VA"	
	Death			Will Information:
	Burial			
	Married	EARLY 1740's		Military Service:
	Other Marriages			
WIFE	Father	FRANCIS DE LA FONTAINE		
	Mother	MARY GLANISSON		
	Name	MISS JASPER		
	Birth		Misc. Information: ATTENDED SCHOOL AT WM & MARY & WAS THEN APPRENTICED TO A CARPENTER; IN 1743 HE MOVED TO NEW BERNE, NC; BY 1773 WAS IN DOBBS (NOW LENOIR) CO, NC; WAS LIVING IN ST BARTH.	Compiler of Record: SANDY SMITH 1962 CAMBERNA CA; HUNTINGTON BEACH CA 92646
	Death			
	Burial			
Other Marriages				
Father				
Mother				

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FONTAINE

Jacques/James Fontaine b. 1658 Jenouille, France; to Taunton, Eng.; d. 1728 Dublin, Ire.
m. Anne Eliz. Bourtiqout of Barnstaple, Eng.

- | | | | | | |
|--|------------------------------------|---|--|--|---|
| 1. James b. 1686
m. Lucretia Desjarrie
m. Eliz. Harcum
(to N ^o umberland/VA) | 2. Aaron b. 1688
(d. Cork/Ire.) | 3. Mary A. b. 1690
m. Matthew Maurey
(to Chas. City/VA) | 4. Peter b. 1691
m. Eliz. Fourreau
m. Sarah Wade
(to Chas. City/VA) | 5. John b. 1693
m. Mary M. Sabatier
(d. Wales) | 7. Francis b. 1697
m. Mary Glanisson
m. Susannah Brush
(to York Co., VA) |
|--|------------------------------------|---|--|--|---|
8. Eliz. b. 1701
m. Daniel Torin
- (The first five children were born in Taunton, England.)

- James Fontaine b. 1686 Eng., d. 1746 Northumberland Co., VA
m. Lucretia Desjarrie
- 1
- | | | |
|---|---------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Elizabeth b. 1717
m. William Barret | 2. Lucretia b. 1719 | 3. James b. 1721
m. Ann Fontaine |
|---|---------------------|-------------------------------------|
6. Ann b. 1728
m. Thomas Owen
- 1
- m. Elizabeth Harcum
- 1
- | | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| 7. Levenah b. 1739 | 8. Mary Ann b. 1743 | 9. William b. 1744/5 |
|--------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
-
- Rev. Francis Fontaine b. 1697 Cork, Ire; d. 1749 York Co., VA
m. Mary Glanisson in London
- 1
- | | | |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Francis b. 1721
m. Miss Jasper | 2. Mary b. 1724
m. unknown | 3. John b. 1726
m. Elizabeth --- |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
4. Thomas b. 1730
(died young)
- m. Susannah Brush in VA
- 1
- | | |
|--|---|
| 5. James Maury b. 1738
m. Alice Burwell | 6. Judith Barbar b. 1740
m. Philip Moody |
|--|---|

John Fontaine b. 1754/5 Craven/Dobbs Co., NC;
to Charleston Dist., SC by 1773 (R.S.);
to Warren Co., GA by 1801; brother of Thomas.
John Maury of Warren Co., GA, s/o Thomas & Clarissa
(Bruton) Fontaine; is thought to be the same person
listed in SE Miss. beginning in 1816.
(Please contact Mrs. Hazel Coyne of 5601 Bethel Ave.,
Apt. # 535, Muncie, IN if you have anything to share
about this family in MS.)

- William Maury d. 1752 King William Co., VA
m. Mary Ann Fontaine
- 1
- | | | |
|---|--|---|
| 1. James b. 1718 Ire.
m. Mary Walker | 2. Mary b. 1725
m. Daniel Claiborne | 3. Abraham b. 1731
m. Susanna Poindexter |
|---|--|---|
-
- Peter Fontaine b. 1691, d. 1759 Charles City Co., VA
m. Elizabeth Fourreau
- 1
- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Mary Ann b. 1718
m. Isaac Winston | 2. Peter b. 1720
m. Elizabeth Winston |
|---|--|
- m. Sarah Wade
- 1
- | | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|
| 3. Moses b. 1742
m. Miss Ballard | 4. Sarah b. 1744
(did not marry) | 5. Elizabeth b. 1747
m. William Mills |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|
- | | | |
|-------------------|---|--|
| 6. Joseph b. 1748 | 7. Aaron b. 1753 (KY)
m. Barbara Terrell
m. Mrs. Eliz. Thruston | 8. Abraham b. 1756
m. Sarah Ballard |
|-------------------|---|--|
-
- Francis Fontaine, Jr. b. 1721 VA; to Dobbs Co., NC; to SC
m. Miss Jasper
- 1
- | | | |
|-----------------------|--|---------------------------------------|
| 1. Child (d. by 1749) | 2. Francis III b. 1747
m. Jemima Johnson
(to St. Barth. Pr/SC) | 3. Mary b. 1750 NC
m. Benj. Risher |
|-----------------------|--|---------------------------------------|
- | | | | | |
|--------------------|--|--|--|--------------------|
| 4. Peter (no data) | 7. Lucy b. 1760's
m. Alex. Thompson
(to Warren/GA) | 5. John b. 1754/5
m. Miss Bruton ?
m. Susannah (to GA) | 6. Thomas b. by 1765
m. Clarissa Bruton | 8. Sallie (d.n.m.) |
|--------------------|--|--|--|--------------------|

Ref: The Journal of John Fontaine
by: Edward Porter Alexander 1972

Ref: Data compiled by Mrs. Hazel Coyne of Muncie, IN. 1986

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JOHN FONTAINE CHRONOLOGY

1753	NC CRAVEN	JOHN WAS BORN BY THIS TIME IN NEW BERNE TO FRANCIS DE LA FONTAINE II AND MISS JASPER
1773	UNKNOWN	JOHN MARRIED BY THIS TIME SUSANNAH??
1773-1775	SC CHARLESTON DIST.?	JOHN HAD A DAUGHTER MARTHA BORN
1774	UNKNOWN	JOHN HAD A SON BORN BY THIS TIME
1775?	SC CHARLESTON DIST.	SERVED IN CAPT. HARDEN'S REGIMENT?
1780	SC CHARLESTON DIST.	JOHN HAD A DAUGHTER ANN "NANCY" BORN
1781-1782	SC CHARLESTON DIST.	JOHN WAS A HORSEMAN IN THE MILITIA FOR 137 DAYS
1786	SC CHARLESTON DIST.	JOHN WAS LISTED ON TAX LIST IN ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S PARISH SHOWING 402 ACRES ALONG WITH BROTHER, THOMAS, WHO HAD HAD NO LAND --PETER HAD GONE TO GA
1790	SC CHARLESTON DIST.	JOHN WAS LISTED ON FEDERAL CENSUS FOR ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S PARISH WITH 2 MALES OVER 16 AND 3 FEMALES--BROTHER THOMAS WAS ALSO LISTED
1793	SC CHARLESTON DIST.	JOHN RECEIVED A GRANT FOR 64 ACRES ON JONES SWAMP NEAR IRELAND (ISLAND) CREEK IN ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S PARISH
1801 OCT 06	GA WARREN CO.	JOHN'S BROTHER THOMAS SOLD LAND
1802 JUN 01	SC COLLETON CO.	JOHN DEEDED LAND TO IRELAND (ISLAND) CREEK METHODIST CHURCH 9 MILES NORTH OF WALTERBOROUGH IN BARTHOLOMEW'S PARISH
1804 FEB 18	GA WARREN CO.	JOHN PURCHASED 50 ACRES ON WILLIAMS CREEK
1804 FEB 28	GA WARREN CO.	JOHN WAS A WITNESS TO A DEED
1805	GA WARREN CO.	JOHN'S BROTHER THOMAS ON TAX LIST WITH 1 POLL AND 593 ACRES
1805 JAN 11	GA WARREN CO.	JOHN PURCHASED 117 ACRES ON WILLIAMS CREEK
1805 FEB 21	GA WARREN CO.	JOHN SOLD 50 ACRES ON WILLIAMS CREEK
1808 JAN 07	GA WARREN CO.	JOHN LISTED AS AN EXECUTOR IN BROTHER THOMAS' WILL ALONG WITH ELISHA HERT (HART) AND JAMES ALLEN
1808 NOV 07	GA WARREN CO.	JOHN'S BROTHER'S, THOMAS, WILL WAS PROBATED AND JOHN AS WELL AS ELISHA HART RELINQUISHED THEIR RIGHT TO SERVE AS EXECUTORS
1809 MAR 06	GA WARREN CO.	1816? JOHN QUALIFIED AS JOINT EXECUTOR OF THOMAS'S WILL WITH JAMES ALLEN
1818	GA WARREN CO.	gr. JOHN LISTED ON TAX LISTS WITH 1 POLL AND IN CHARGE OF GEORGE HARGRAVES PROPERTY
1821 JAN 23	GA WARREN CO.	gr. JOHN BELONGED TO WASHINGTON MASONIC LODGE AND WAS AT A MEETING IN THE JOHN FOUNTAIN COUNTING ROOM OF THE FRANKLIN LODGE
1821 APR 02	GA WARREN CO.	B. B. FOUNTAIN PRESENT AND JOHN FOUNTAIN gr. VISITOR AT THE FRANKLIN LODGE MEETING

I'm sure that the last three items refer to John Maury Fontaine son of Thomas. 1816 Wayne Co. MS. (Hazel Coyne)

John Fontain in Miss 1816 census.

PREPARED BY SANDY SMITH

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In your files.

F O N T A I N E G E N E A L O G Y

(Excerpt from The Journal of John Fontaine by
Edward Porter Alexander c. 1972)

Jacques (James) Fontaine (b. Apr. 7, 1658, Jenouille, France; d. 1728, Dublin) m. Feb. 8, 1685/86, Barnstaple, England, Anne Elizabeth Bourdiquot (d. Jan. 29, 1720/21, Dublin)

1. James (b. 1686, Taunton, England; d. 1746, Northumberland, Co., Va.)
 - (1) m. 1711, Diocese of Cork and Ross, Ireland, Lucretia Desjarrrie (d. ca. 1735, King William Co., Va.)
 - i. Elizabeth (b. 1717) m. William Barret
 - ii. Lucretia (b. 1719)
 - iii. James (b. 1721) m. ca. Sept. 1, 1752, Carmarthen, Wales, Ann Fontaine (b. Dec. 6, 1729, London; d. 1753)
 - a. John (b. 1753; d. 1785)
 - iv. Jane (b. 1725)
 - v. John
 - vi. Ann (b. 1728) m. Thomas Owen
 - (2) m. ca. 1737-1738, Elizabeth Harcum
 - vii. Levenah (b. Dec. 28, 1739)
 - viii. Mary Ann (b. Aug. 26, 1743)
 - ix. William (b. Feb. 5, 1744/45)
2. Aaron (b. 1688, Taunton; d. 1699, Cork)
3. Mary Ann (b. Apr. 12, 1690, Taunton; d. Dec. 30, 1755, Charles City Co., Va.) m. Oct. 20, 1716, Dublin, Matthew Maury (d. 1752, King William Co., Va.)
 - i. James (b. Apr. 8, 1718, Dublin; d. June 9, 1769, Va.) m. Nov. 11, 1743, Mary Walker (b. Nov. 22, 1724; d. Mar. 20, 1798)
 - ii. Mary (b. 1725) m. Daniel Claiborne
 - iii. Abraham (b. Apr. 7, 1731) m. Susanna Poindexter
4. Peter (b. 1691, Taunton; d. Aug. 1759, Charles City Co., Va.)
 - (1) m. Mar. 29, 1714, Dublin, Elizabeth Fourreau (b. ca. 1700)
 - i. Mary Anne (b. 1718) m. Isaac Winston
 - ii. Peter (b. 1720) m. Apr. 20, 1749, Elizabeth Winston
 - (2) m. Sarah Wade
 - iii. Moses (b. 1742) m. _____ Ballard
 - iv. Sarah (b. 1744) unmarried
 - v. Elizabeth (b. 1747) m. William Mills
 - vi. Joseph (b. 1748)
 - vii. Aaron (b. Nov. 30, 1753; d. Apr. 1823) m. (1) May 19, 1773, Louisa County, Va., Barbara Tarrell (b. 1756; d. 1796); (2) Louisville, Ken., Mrs. Elizabeth Whiting Thruston
 - viii. Abraham (b. Apr. 9, 1756; d. 1832) m. Sarah Ballard
5. John (b. Apr. 28, 1693, Taunton; bur. Nov. 26, 1767, Newchurch, Wales) m. 1728, London, Mary Magdalen Sabatier (bur. Aug. 25,

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- 1781, Newchurch)
- i. Ann (b. Dec. 6, 1729, London; d. 1753) m. ca. Sept. 1, 1752, Carmarthen, Wales, James Fontaine (b. 1721)
 - a. John (b. 1753; d. 1785)
 - ii. James (b. June 15, 1731, London; d. 1801) m. Lucretia Lemoine. No children.
 - iii. John (b. Jan. 3, 1732/33, London; d. y.
 - iv. John (b. Mar. 4, 1733/34, London) unmarried
 - a. Illegitimate son Joseph (later alias Thompson) by Mary Bradneck
 - v. David (b. July 30, 1739, London; d. ca. 1800) m. ca. 1770 Mary M. Plowman
 - a. Sophia (b. Jan. 1773; d. July 1859) m. 1802 John Patrick (b. 1774; d. Sept. 19, 1841)
 - b. George David (b. 1774; d. 1829) m. E. Smith
 - c. James (b. 1778; d. May 9, 1826) m. Dec. 15, 1802, Hornsey, Frances Elizabeth Sheppard (b. Nov. 11, 1779)
 - d. John
 - e. William
 - f. Ann
 - vi. Mary (b. Nov. 13, 1741, London; d. y.)
 - vii. William (b. Nov. 15, 1742, London; d. ca 1794, Carmarthenshire) m. Jan. 27, 1766, Newchurch, Margaret Howell
 - a. William of St. Peter's m. July 23, 1886, Mary Jenkins, widow, of Newchurch
 - b. Mary Magdalene m: (1) David Thomas of Abergwish; (2) Sept. 1795, John David of Newchurch
 - c. John (bapt. May 2, 1773)
 - d. Margaret m Apr. 1801, John David of Newchurch
 - e. James (bapt. 1791) m. 1809 Phoebe Williams
 - viii. Daniel)
 - ix. Moses) twins; d. y.
6. Moses (b. 1694, Taunton; bur. Feb. 19, 1766, Newchurch) unmarried.
 7. Francis (b. Sept. 16, 1697, Cork; d. 1749, York Co., Va.)
 - (1) m. 1720, London, Mary Glanisson
 - i. Francis (b. 1721) m. Miss Jasper (probably in Va.)
 - ii. Mary (b. 1724) m. worthless man, later house keeper for a minister
 - iii. John (b. 1726) m. Elizabeth
 - iv. Thomas (b. 1730) Died young.
 - (2) m. ca. 1735, Virginia, Susanna Brush (d. 1756, York Co., Va.)
 - v. James Maury (b. 1738) m. 1771, Gloucester Co., Va., Alice Burwell (d. 1775) b. 1740
 - vi. Judith Barbar (b. 1740) m. Philip Moody
 8. Elizabeth (b. Apr. 3, 1701, Bear Haven; d. ca. 1764) m. Oct. 31, 1729, London, Daniel Torin (b. ca. 1707, Wandsworth; bur. June 1, 1767, Wandsworth)
 - i. Abraham Berchere (b. 1730; d. 1760) m. July 1754, Carmarthen, Mary Richards, widow
 - ii. Samuel (will, 1768-1769) unmarried
 - iii. Mary (d. y.)

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This from N.C. State Library

Edward Pleasants Valentine
Papers.

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THE VALENTINE PAPERS

Aaron Fontaine and Barbara his wife, deed to David Sandidge of Spotsylvania Co. £225: curr. 260 acres in Spots. Co. May 15, 1782. D. B. K. 1782-85, p. 366.

William Fontaine witness to deed from Thomas Colson & Frances his wife of Spotsylvania Co. to Thomas Sharpe of same Co. Dec. 18, 1783. Nov. 28, 1783. D. B. K. 1782-85, p. 377.

Aaron Fontaine, witness to deed from Wm. Plummer Thurston and Lucy Mary his wife of Spotsylvania Co. to Garrett Minor of Louisa Co. £437: curr. 380 acres in Berkeley Parish Spotsylvania Co. April 1, 1788. Dec. 26, 1786. D. B. L. 1785-88, p. 47.

John Lewis of Spotsylvania Co. deed to Wm. Fontaine of Hanover Co. and John Spotswood of Orange Co. Executors of Bowles Armistead, Deed, to indemnify them, 2 negroes &c. Nov. 21, 1794. D. B. O. 1794-97.

YORK COUNTY RECORDS

Rev. Francis Fontaine, Minister of York Hampton Parish, certifies together with the Clerk and Church Wardens of sd. Parish that William Dandridge Esq. received the Holy Sacrament of the Lord's Supper in said Parish June 9, 1728. June 17, 1728. D. O. W. &c. 16, p. 526.

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FONTAINE: SPOTTSYLVANIA COUNTY

483

Francis Fontaine, decd. will of; was presented in court by Susanna Fontaine Executrix. Proved by Mary Fontaine daughter of decd. and by John Fontaine who also attested to the seal and arms of the said document. Mch. 19, 1749.

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VIRGINIA GAZETTE—Obituaries

On the 28th ultimo died at Ware glebe, Mrs. Alice Fontaines, wife of reverend James Maury Fontaine. She was pious, grateful, sincere, affectionate discreet. Williamsburg, Dec. 23, 1775.

Issue of Francis Fontaine Jr. and — Jasper.
b. 1721 Va. m. early 1740's ?

1. Unknown - dead by 1749
2. Francis III b. 1747 Newbern N.C. Was in Dobbs Co. ^{NC} 1769 census
m. Jemima Johnson.
S.C. Audited Aict shows approx. death date. Jemima
married Benjamin Bruton in Colleton Co, S.C.
3. Mary, b. ca. 1750 Newbern N.C. m. Benjamin Risher 1772
d. 1808, Colleton Co. S.C. Probably in Dobbs Co. NC.
4. Peter b. ca 1754³? listed with father, Francis Fontaine Jr.
in Dobbs Co. N.C. 1769 Tax list.

no records to prove
order of birth of these 4

John Fontaine, b. 1754-55, Craven Co. N.C.
m! — (possibly a Bruton no proof).
2. Susannah, based on census 1790 and 1800 differences.
She signed will when leaving S.C. for Georgia.
Thomas. b? earliest record I have for him was as
Colleton Co. Tax list 1784.
m. Clarissa Bruton. Thomas d. Warren Co. GA.
His will calls John his brother. 1808
Lucy - ? b. $\frac{2}{3}$ 1780's m. Alexander Thompson of St. Matthew
Parish, S.C. moved to Warren Co. GA.
Sallie - named as single in will of brother
Thomas Fontaine in 1808.

DOCUMENTS,
CHIEFLY UNPUBLISHED,
RELATING TO THE
Huguenot Emigration
TO VIRGINIA
AND TO THE
SETTLEMENT AT MANAKIN-TOWN,
WITH AN
APPENDIX OF GENEALOGIES,
PRESENTING DATA OF THE
FONTAINE, MAURY, DUPUY, TRABUE, MARYE, CHASTAIN,
COCKE, AND OTHER FAMILIES,
EDITED AND COMPILED FOR THE
Virginia Historical Society
BY
R. A. BROCK,

To Which is Added

Communication from Governor Francis Nicholson
Concerning the Huguenot Settlements with
"List of Refugees," 1700.

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Evergreen, Alabama 36401

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A PARTIAL LIST OF THE DESCENDANTS
OF
JOHN DE LA FONTAINE,^a

PRESENTING DATA OF THE FONTAINE, MAURY, AND
OTHER FAMILY NAMES.

John de la Fontaine, of noble origin,^b was born in the Province of Maine, near its borders, about the year 1500. He received at an early age a commission in the household of Francis I, in what was then called "Les Ordonnances du Roi," a command which he retained with honor through the succeeding reigns of Henry II, Francis II, and until the second year of that of Charles IX, when he voluntarily resigned. He had desired to retire to private life at an earlier period, but had remained in the royal service as a safeguard against religious persecution, having with his father embraced Protestantism about the year 1535. He had married and had had born to him four or more sons. Under the Edict of Pacification of January 17th, 1561 [1562], he was deluded into retiring to his paternal estates in Maine. He, his wife and eldest son were martyred there, in 1563.^c

^a Compiled from "*Memoirs of a Huguenot Family*," "*Chart of the Fontaine and Maury Families*," and other sources.

^b The arms are emblazoned on the "*Chart of the Fontaine and Maury Families*," as follows: "Ar. a fesse embattled, two elephants' heads erased, with tusks depressed, in chief, and in base a three-masted ship with sails spread and pennant at the prow. Crest—an elephant's head erased, with tusks elevated.

^c "*Memoirs of a Huguenot Family*," page 16, *et seq.*

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Fontaine Family History

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DESCENDANTS OF JOHN DE LA FONTAINE.

Issue of John¹ de la Fontaine:

- i. —, son,² martyred 1563.
- ii. Jacques,² b. 1549; d. 1633; m. twice; left property at Rochelle, amounting to 9,000 livres.
- iii. Abraham,² b. 1551; m. —, and had issue, — daughter,³ m. — Brousseaux.
- iv. —, son,²

Issue of Jacques³ Fontaine:

- i. —, daughter;⁴ m. — Bouquet.
- ii. Rev. James,³ b. 1603; d. 1666; Pastor of Vaux and Royan; m. 1st, in 1628, Miss Thompson (d. 1640); 2d, in 1641, Marie Chaillon, who died, aged 63 years.
- iii. —, daughter,³ m. — Reaud.

Issue, by his two marriages, of Rev. James⁴ Fontaine:

- i. Jane,⁴ b. 1628; m. L. Hommeau.
- ii. Judith,⁴ b. 1630; m. — Guiennot, who died, leaving issue four daughters, who escaped with their mother from France.
- iii. Rev. James,⁴ b. 1633; Pastor of the church at Archiae, in Saintonge, which province is now embraced in the Department of Charente-Inférieure; d. prior to 1685, and his widow reached London with her three sons, one of whom became a Protestant minister in Germany.
- iv. Elizabeth,⁴ b. 1636; m. Rev. — Sautreau, minister at Saujon, in Saintonge. He escaped with his wife and children to Dublin, where he entered the Presbyterian church; embarked for America, and with his wife and five children were wrecked opposite the harbor of Boston, Mass.
- v. Rev. Peter,⁴ b. 1638; assistant to his father in the pastorate of Vaux and Royan, and, succeeding him, remained until the demolition of his church, when he was banished. Ended his days as Chaplain of the Pest-House, in London. His youngest daughter, Esther, m. John Arnauld, grandson of M. Bouquet.
- vi. Francis,⁴ b. 1640; d. young.
- vii. Susan,⁴ b. 1643; m. Stephen Gachot, grandson of Rev. —

^d These division lines indicate the issue by the several wives.

DESCENDANTS OF JOHN DE LA FONTAINE. 121

- Merlin, of Rochelle; Pastor of St. Saurin, in Saintonge, and then of the church at Salles, in Aunix; remained in France with his wife and two daughters.
- viii. Rev. Peter,⁴ b. 1646; m. — Oissard.
 - ix. Mary,⁴ b. 1648; m. Rev. Peter Forestier, pastor of the church of St. Mesme, in Augnomois. They escaped to England with their two children.
 - x. Anne,⁴ b. 1651; m. Leon Testard, sieur des Meslars. They escaped to England.
 - xi. Rev. James,⁴ b. April 7, at Jenouille, of which estate, and that of Jaffé, he became possessed; received degree of M. A. from College of Guienne; imprisoned, 1658; m. Feb. 8, 1686, Anne Elizabeth Boursiquot; escaped, after the Revocation of the Edict of Nantz, to England, with his sister, Elizabeth, and niece, Janette Fontaine; landed December 6, 1685; admitted to Holy Orders by the Protestant Synod, at Taunton, June 10, 1688. His life, as further set forth in his Memoir, which has quite the interest of a romance, was one exhibiting marked mental fertility, courage, and determination of character.^e

Issue of Rev. Peter⁴ and — (Oissard) Fontaine:

- i. Benigne,⁵ m. — Reau.
- ii. Anne,⁵ m. — Boussie.
- iii. Susan,⁵ m. — Grange.
- iv. Esther,⁵ m. John Arnauld.^f
- v. Lewis.

Issue of Rev. Peter and Mary⁴ (Fontaine) Forestier:

- i. Paul.⁵
- ii. Janette.⁵
- iii. Henriette,⁵ became a nun.
- iv. Peter,⁵ m. — Arnauld.

Issue of Rev. James⁴ and Anne Elizabeth (Boursiquot) Fontaine:

- i. James,⁵ b. 1686; m. — in Ireland; arrived in Virginia in October, 1717.

^e "Memoirs of a Huguenot Family."

^f These statements as to the number and the issue of two sons of Rev. James³ Fontaine, are presented both in the "Memoir of a Huguenot Family" and in the "Fontaine and Maury Chart."

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DESCENDANTS OF JOHN DE LA FONTAINE.

- ii. Aaron,⁵ b. 1688; d. 1699.
 - iii. Mary Anne,⁵ b. April 12, 1690, at Taunton, England; d. December 30, 1755, in Virginia; m. October 20, 1716, in Dublin, Ireland, Matthew Maury, of Castel Mauron, Gascony (d. 1752); emigrated to Virginia, 1718.
 - iv. Moses,⁵ b. 1694; received degree of B. A., but became an engraver.
 - v. Elizabeth,⁵ b. August 3, 1701; m. Daniel Torin.
 - vi. Rev. Peter,⁵ B. A., b. 1691; ordained by the Bishop of London; m. 1st, March 29, 1714, Elizabeth Fourreau, granddaughter of Captain Boulay, of the French army (who d. March, 1715); 2d, E. Wade; emigrated to Virginia in 1716; Rector of King William and Westover Parishes; Chaplain to the Virginia Commission which ran the boundary line between Virginia and North Carolina in 1728-'29, the history of which is so entertainingly and graphically depicted by Col. Wm. Byrd;^g d. July, 1757.
 - vii. John,⁵ b. 1693; appointed, October 16, 1710, Ensign in the British army, and served in Spain; visited Virginia in 1714;^h returned to England; m. M. M. Sabatiere; became a watchmaker.
 - viii. Rev. Francis,⁵ M. A., b. September 16, 1697; m. 1st, Mary Glanisson; 2d, (before 1745), ———, daughter of ——— Brush, gunsmith to Governor Spotswood; Professor of Oriental Languages William and Mary College, 1729; Rector of York-Hampton Parish; d. 1749; had issue:
 - i. Francis,⁶ b. 1721; removed to Newberne, N. C.; m. ——— and had issue: Francis, Mary, and a son.
 - ii. Mary,⁶ b. 1724.
 - iii. John,⁶ b. 1726; removed to Newberne, N. C.; m. ———; had issue.
 - iv. Thomas,⁶ b. 1730; d. young.
 - v. James Maury,⁶ b. 1738.
 - vi. Judith,⁶ b. 1740.
- Issue of James⁵ Fontaine:
- i. Elizabeth,⁶

^g Westover MSS.

^hThis Journal appears in the *Memoirs of a Huguenot Family*.

DESCENDANTS OF JOHN DE LA FONTAINE.

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- ii. Lucretia.⁶
 - iii. James,⁶ m. Anne Fontaine.
 - iv. Jane.⁶
 - v. John.⁶
 - vi. Anne,⁶ m. Thomas Owen.
- Issue of Matthew and Mary Ann⁵ (Fontaine) Maury:
- i. Rev. James,⁶ b. 1717; d. 1769; Rector of Fredericksville Parish, Virginia; m. Mary Walker, niece of Dr. Thomas Walker, the Kentucky explorer.
 - ii. Mary,⁶ b. 1728; m. D. Claiborne.
 - iii. Abraham,⁶ b. 1731; m. Susanna Poindexter.
- Issue of Rev. James⁶ and Mary (Walker) Maury:
- i. Matthew,⁷ b. 1744; m. Mary Walker.
 - ii. James,⁷ b. 1746; United States Consul to Liverpool, England; m. 1st, C. Armistead; 2d, Mary Rutson.
 - iii. Leonard Hill.⁷
 - iv. Anne,⁷ b. 1748.
 - v. Mary,⁷ b. 1750; m. T. Strachan.
 - vi. Catharine,⁷ b. 1752; m. ——— Barrett.
 - vii. Rev. Walker,⁷ b. 1754; m. M. Grymes; d. September, 1788, in Norfolk, Va.
 - viii. Elizabeth,⁷ b. 1756; m. 1st, T. Lewis; 2d, E. Herndon.
 - ix. Abraham,⁷ b. 1758; m. Mildred Thornton.
 - x. Fontaine,⁷ b. 1761; m. E. Brooke.
 - xi. Benjamin,⁷ b. 1763; m. E. Grant.
 - xii. Richard,⁷ b. 1766; m. Diana Minor.
 - xiii. Matilda Hill,⁷ b. 1769; m. ——— Eggleston.
- Issue of Matthew⁷ and Mary (Walker) Maury:
- i. Mary,⁸ m. W. Michie.
 - ii. James Bickerton.⁸
 - iii. Matthew,⁸ m. M. Fry.
 - iv. Elizabeth Walker.⁸
 - v. Mildred,⁸ m. ——— Fry.
 - vi. Thomas Walker,⁸ m. E. Clarkson.
 - vii. Francis Fontaine,⁸ m. Matilda Fry.
 - viii. Reuben,⁸ m. E. Lewis.
 - ix. Catherine,⁸ m. E. Lightfoot.
 - x. John,⁸ m. Mrs. ———.

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FAMILY PUZZLERS

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their

EDITOR'S NOTE: Have you checked the Equity Cases there in Edgefield?

of her
oper and

DE LA FONTAINE - BARNESQUOT - RISHER - Mrs. Sarah W. Day, Rt. 1, Box 434, Meridian, MS 39301 seeks the lineage of REV. JAMES DE LA FONTAINE, Huguenot, who fled France to escape religious persecution. He m. ANNE BARNESQUOT 2-8-1686 in England. A descendant was THOMAS ALEXANDER FONTAINE, b. Carolina 4-30-1799, m. SARAH RISHER 11-18-1824 in Mobile Co., AL. Sarah was b. 9-7-1805.

AL 35950
WILLIAM
or Elbert

EDITOR'S NOTE: Go to the publication of the Huguenot Society of the Founders of Manakintowne in Virginia, a quarterly which may be on the shelf in Memphis at the Cossitt Library. The Virginia State Library in Richmond has the magazine. Since Fontaine fled after the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes in 1685, he apparently reached England very quickly. Check also the published records of the "Strangers Church" or "Walloons Church" in London where many Huguenots worshipped prior to coming to this country.

in, try

Fontaine may be the ancestor of famous seaman MATTHEW FONTAINE MAURY of Charleston. Perhaps the Huguenot Society of South Carolina, whose headquarters are in Charleston will have a Fontaine lineage, either in pedigree papers or their published quarterly. I do not have their current address, nor executive secretary's name.

eds data
1830 cen-
s, and m.
IAM J.

BATES - DREHER - Mrs. Roy F. Dodd, 2 Oak Lane SW, Glen Burnie, MD 21061 seeks information on parents of MICHAEL BATES b. ca. 1740, d. 12-2-1800 in Newberry Co., SC, and the parents of his wife CATHERINE DREHER, b. ca. 1750 SC, d. 9-4-1825, Edgefield Co., SC. Where was Michael Bates born?

A 92805
in Gwinnett
and where

DRUMMOND - Dr. William F. Drummond, 1035 Creswell St., Shreveport, LA 71101 seeks the names of wife and children of BENJAMIN DRUMMOND b. 2-8-1756 Prince William Co., VA, d. 4-9-1852 in Spartanburg Dist. [Co.] SC. At the age of 94 he was living in the household of his great nephew HARRISON DRUMMOND in Spartanburg in 1850 census.

ed in
ied bro.
Davis

EDITOR'S NOTE: Through inter-library loan borrow the Spartanburg newspaper on microfilm for 1852 from South Caroliniana Library, U.S.C., Columbia, SC 29203, and read for an obituary or eulogy. Surely this man was also a Revolutionary soldier; have you found evidence of service or a pension?

Dr., Ken-
1786,
of WILLIAM

HODGES CORRECTION - Mrs. Ruth A. Dry, Star Route 2, Box 392, Fischer, TX 78623 seeks information on JAMES G. HODGES, not HAMES, as published in PUZZLERS 569. She also needs data on LAWSON ALEXANDER DRY b. ca. 1825 NC, d. 1880 in Midyett, Panola Co., TX, m. LUCINDA CAROLINE ARMSTRONG, b. ca. 1836 AL, d. 1918 in Center, Shelby Co., TX. Lucinda's parents were M. ARMSTRONG and SUSAN PERDUE. Children of Lawson and Lucinda Dry were:
Joseph Washington James Monroe
Martha Susan Julius Alexander
George Maston

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THE VALENTINE PAPERS

Aaron Fontaine and Barbara his wife, deed to David Sandidge of Spotsylvania Co. £225: curr. 260 acres in Spots. Co. May 15, 1782. D. B. K. 1782-85, p. 366.

William Fontaine witness to deed from Thomas Colson & Frances his wife of Spotsylvania Co. to Thomas Sharpe of same Co. Dec. 18, 1783. Nov. 28, 1783. D. B. K. 1782-85, p. 377.

Aaron Fontaine, witness to deed from Wm. Plummer Thurston and Lucy Mary his wife of Spotsylvania Co. to Garrett Minor of Louisa Co. £437: curr. 380 acres in Berkeley Parish Spotsylvania Co. April 1, 1788. Dec. 26, 1786. D. B. L. 1785-88, p. 47.

John Lewis of Spotsylvania Co. deed to Wm. Fontaine of Hanover Co. and John Spotswood of Orange Co. Executors of Bowles Armistead, Decd, to indemnify them, 2 negroes &c. Nov. 21, 1794. D. B. O. 1794-97.

YORK COUNTY RECORDS

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Chap. VI. neu, an advocate and a judge in the town of
1681- Pons, and a deacon of the Reformed Church in
1686. that place, settled in New York, and was made
freeman of the city in 1694.¹ Jean Sarrazin,
sieur de Frignac, another deacon of Prioleau's
congregation, followed him to Charleston.²

réformées du Poitou, par Auguste Lièvre. Tome III., p. 306.) His father, Samuel Prioleau, was pastor of Jonzac in 1637, of Niort in 1642, and of Pons in 1650, having already been for some years the colleague of Jean Constans, the preceding pastor.—(Crottet, Hist. des églises de Pons, etc., p. 121.) Samuel died February 16, 1683, and was succeeded May 10, 1683, (Ibid., 130,) by his son Elie, who had pursued the study of theology in the Academy of Geneva.—(Livres du Recteur, p. 161.) Elie Prioleau married Jeanne Burgeaud, a native of the Isle of Ré, and had two children while in France: Jeanne, born at St. Jean d'Angely, (Liste, etc.) and Elias, named in the act of naturalization, but who probably died before his coming to America. He took refuge in England, where he was naturalized, April 15, 1687. It was probably in the course of that year that he came to Charleston, South Carolina, and founded the French Church in that city, perhaps in conjunction with Laurent Philippe Trouillard, his colleague in the pastorate. Elie Prioleau died in the year 1699. "He has left behind him numerous descendants in South Carolina, who cherish his memory and emulate his virtues."—(History of the Presbyterian Church in South Carolina. By George Howe, D.D. Pp. 110, 111.)

¹ "Matthieu Colineau, avocat en la cour et juge ordinaire de Pons, diacre de l'église de Pons, 1678; chef de famille, 1682."—(Crottet, Hist. des églises de Pons, etc., pp. 124, 128.) He married Jeanne Carré.—(La France protestante, IV., 522.) Matthew Collineau, naturalized in England, October 10, 1688, petitioned, July 1, 1694, as "a French Protestant," for letters of denization in New York, which were granted him July 12; and was made freeman of the city of New York, June 14, 1698. No further mention of him has been found; possibly he went to South Carolina, where Peter Coloneau was living in 1730.

² "Jean Sarrazin, sieur de Frignac, diacre de l'église de Pons, 1678; chef de famille, 1682."—(Crottet, Hist. des églises de Pons, etc., pp. 124, 228.) John Sarazin was nat-

HUGUENOT EMIGRATION TO AMERICA
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JACQUES FONTAINE. 45

The flight of these refugees from the sea-board provinces of France, could the story be told in detail, would fill volumes: and instead of a tedious enumeration of the names of persons and places, we should have a narrative of hair-breadth escapes and adventures of the most thrilling interest. Such accounts were doubtless preserved for several generations in all the Huguenot families that came to America. In most cases, they have reached us only in reduced and often distorted outlines. A striking exception to this rule is presented by the memoirs of Fontaine, of whom mention has already been made: and his account of suffering and peril may serve as an illustration of the general experience.

Jacques Fontaine, a son of the former pastor of Royan, was living in his own house in the neighborhood of that town, when the year of the Revocation opened. He himself was preparing for the ministry, and had been active, in spite of repeated arrest and imprisonment, in strengthening the faith of his fellow-religionists by his exhortations and prayers. At length, word came that the dragoons, who had been ravaging the homes of Protestants in other

uralized in England, March 20, 1686. Moreau Sarrazin, 1730, and Jonathan Sarrazin, 1772, were in South Carolina.

It has been stated that Prioleau brought with him from Pons a considerable part of his congregation to Charleston. I find little to confirm this statement. None of the French Protestants whose names are given in the "Liste" above quoted, are represented as having come from Pons; and Colineau and Sarrazin are the only refugees in America who appear to have belonged to Prioleau's flock.

Chap. VI.
1685.

Family
traditions.

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Fontaine Family History

Chap. VI.
1685. parts of the province, were coming to Royan. Fontaine strongly advised his friends and neighbors to escape. Great numbers embarked from the little harbor. Others fled to the woods, upon hearing of the arrival of the soldiers. Fontaine left the home of his childhood at midnight. He was well mounted, and accompanied by a servant. For several weeks, he employed himself in traveling through the province, visiting his relatives and other Protestant families, encouraging those who continued steadfast, and striving to reclaim those who had fallen, and persuade them to recall the abjurations they had made under the threats and tortures of the dragoons. While thus occupied, Fontaine learned the news of the actual revocation of the Edict of Nantes. Nothing was now left for those faithful to their Protestant belief, save flight from the kingdom. "I went to Marennnes," he writes, "to make preparations in good earnest, and I was so fortunate as to find an English captain of a vessel, with whom I was able to make a bargain. He agreed to take me, and four or five persons with me, to England, at the rate of ten pistoles each; and it was arranged that we should assemble at La Tremblade for embarkation." The party consisted of Fontaine, his niece, his betrothed and her sister. After several days of painful suspense, they received word from the English captain that he would sail the following day, and would send a boat for them, at a spot on the coast which he indicated. His intentions, however, were suspected by the authorities:

Fontaine's
flight.

the vessel was detained at the custom-house; and Fontaine and his friends, with more than fifty others who hoped to make their escape by the same ship, and who had not been sufficiently cautious in keeping their purpose secret, waited all day in vain upon the sands near the forest of Arvert. The disheartened fugitives went back to La Tremblade, where they succeeded in concealing themselves for a number of days in the huts of the fishermen. "At last," says Fontaine, "the captain came to tell me that he feared he would not be able to take us on board. However, he said, he meant to go to sea the next day, and would pass between the islands of Ré and Oléron; and if we were disposed to run the risk of going out thither in small boats, he might take us on board, after he had gotten rid of all visitors, custom-house officers and others. That very evening we embarked in a little shallop, as soon as it was dusk." The party had been joined by two young men from Bordeaux, and six young women from Marennnes, making twelve in all. "Under cover of the night, we passed, without being observed, all the pinnaces that were keeping guard, as well as the fort of Oléron. At ten o'clock, the next morning, we dropped anchor to wait for the ship. We had agreed with the English captain that when we saw him, we would make ourselves known by hoisting a sail, and letting it fall three times. About three o'clock in the afternoon we first espied the vessel, but she had the officials and the pilot still on board. We watched her move-

Chap. VI.
1685.

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Chap. VI.
1685. ments with intense anxiety, and saw her cast anchor when she reached the extreme point of the Isle of Oléron. Then she put out her visitors and pilot, got under way, and sailed toward us. It was a joyful sight: we felt confident that we had surmounted every difficulty, and expected in a very few minutes to be under full sail for England. Our joy was of brief duration, for at that moment one of the King's frigates hove in sight, and gradually approached us. She was one of the vessels constantly employed on the coast to prevent Protestants from leaving the kingdom; seizing all that were found, to be sent, the men to the galleys, the women to convents. The frigate cast anchor, signaled the English vessel to do the same, boarded her, and searched her throughout. This done, the captain was ordered to sail forthwith. The wind was favorable, so that he could offer no excuse, and we had the misery of seeing him leave us behind." Happily, the boatman in charge of the fugitives was able at this moment to attract the attention of the English vessel by means of the signal agreed upon, without exciting the suspicions of the officers in command of the frigate. Fontaine and his friends lay concealed in the bottom of the boat under an old sail, until twilight came on, when they succeeded in reaching the ship, and in due time were landed safely on the coast of England.¹

¹ Memoirs of a Huguenot family: translated and compiled from the original autobiography of the Rev. James Fontaine, by Ann Maury. New York: 1853.

The province of Poitou sent many excellent Huguenot families to America. From Châtelerault, an important town, which lost by the flight of the Protestant inhabitants more than a tenth part of its population, and that of the best and thriftiest,¹ came Pierre Berthon de Marigny, and Marguerite, his wife, Marie Fleuriau, widow, with her son Pierre and daughter Marquise, and her son-in-law Louis Carré; Ami Canche, and Louise, his wife; and Charles Fromaget. Pierre Berthon or Berton, took the lead of the Narragansett colony, in Rhode Island. Louis Carré came to New York, and became prominent as a merchant, and as a member of the French Church in that city.² Ami Canche was one of the settlers of New Paltz, Ulster county, New York.³ Charles Fromaget

Chap. VI.
1681-
1685.

Châtel-
lerault.

¹ Lièvre, Histoire des protestants et des églises réformées du Poitou, II., 225.

² The family was a numerous one, and several of its members went forth into exile at the period of the Revocation. Louis is thought to have been a descendant of the eminent Jean Carré, pastor for nearly fifty years (1618 to 1665 and after) of the Protestant Church in his native town, Châtelerault. Louis and his wife, Prégeante Fleuriau, reached the city of New York in June, 1688.—(Certificate of their naturalization, dated London, April 5, 1688, and entered in the records of the Common Council, New York, June 14, in the same year.) They had been preceded by Prégeante's brothers, Pierre and Daniel Fleuriau, who obtained letters of denization in New York, July 29, 1686. Carré soon became one of the principal merchants of the city, and his children married into several influential families. He was an "ancien" of the French Church in 1713 and in 1724. He died May 29, 1744, aged eighty-five years. His widow, whose name Prégeante had become transmuted to Bridget, died June 13, 1750, aged ninety-one years.

³ Ami Canche and Louise, his wife, "born at Chastelereau

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MISSISSIPPI ANCESTORS

Mallory; Elkauah, b 7 Jan 1771, m Polly Stevens; Gideon, b 1772, d yng; Otis, b 1773, m Hannah Warren; Polly, d yng; Cyrus, b 10 May 1775, m Elizabeth Panish; Edmund, b 16 Mar 1780, m Rush Learning.

RICHMOND, John, Pvt., N.C., b ca 1758, Caswell Co., N.C., d bef Oct 1841, Caswell Co., N.C., wf (1) Miss McCracken, (2) 15 Feb 1802, Mary Currie, b ca 1767 (Caswell Co., N.C.), prob Va., d bet 1830-1840, Caswell Co., N.C.; ch 1st wf, James, b ca 1780, m Betsy Boman, Nov 10, 1802; ch 2nd wf, John Currie, b 27 Mar 1803, Caswell Co., N.C., d 13 May 1879, Oxford, Miss., Lafayette Co., m 31 July 1821, Betsy Stephens, b ca 1804, Caswell Co., N.C., d Caswell Co., N.C.

RICHMOND, William, Soldier, Va., b 1730, Brunswick Co., Va., d 1832, Caswell Co., N.C., m 1763, Mecklenburg Co., Va., wf Agnes Saunders; ch, John, m (1) Miss Leat, (2) Judith Clay; William, m Miss Woods; Adam, m (1) Sallie Jones, (2) Matilda Allen; Thomas; Daniel, b ca 1782, m Nancy Elizabeth Comer; Sallie, m Rice; Annie (a mute), Robert (a mute), twins accidentally killed by a slave; Mary, m Carney.

RIDDICK, Robert, Patriot, N.C., b ca 1728, N.C., d 1806, Gates Co., N.C., m ca 1752; ch, Robert; Willis; James; Seth, b 1754, m Mary Hollowell, ca 1787.

RIDLEY, George, Pvt., Va., b 11 Jan 1739, Isle of Wight Co., Va., d 29 Nov 1835, Nashville, Tenn., m (1) 10 Sept 1761, (2) 23 May 1775, wf (1) Elizabeth Maria Weatherford, b bef 1737; d bef 1777, (2) Sarah Vincent, b 1754, d 1836; ch 1st wf, Beverly, b 23 July 1762, m (1) Annie Williams, (2) Elizabeth Gooch; George, b 11 Jan 1764; John, b 5 May 1765; William, b 2 Feb 1767; Patsy, b 3 Mar 1770, m James Wright; Betsy, b 13 Feb 1772, m (1) William Smith, (2) McMinn; Sally, b 28 Nov 1773, m Maj. John Buchanan; Lettie, b 24 Nov 1776, m James Roberts; ch 2nd wf, Vincent, b 26 June 1778, m Lydia Everett; Thomas, b 16 Feb 1780, m Margaret Harwood; Moses, b 24 May 1784, m Amy Hamilton; Abigail, b 26 April 1786, m Dr. Charles Mucherin; Samuel Jones, b 1 Oct 1792, m Sally Hay; Henry, b 29 May 1794, m Elizabeth Allison; Winifred, b 7 Feb 1789, m Thomas Garrett.

RIGGS, Cyrenus, Pvt., N.J., b 1750, Orange, N.J., d 6 Oct 1825, Glenville, N.Y., m abt 1778, wf Ester Crane; ch, Ogden, b 1783, m Joanna Crane; Isaac, b 8 Nov 1779, m Catherine Seaman; Abraham, b 27 Dec 1785, Orange, N.J., d Jan 1860, m 1818, Sarah Van Vleck; Mary, b 1787, m John Green; Electa, b 1781, m David Crane.

RIGGS, Joseph, Patriot, N.J., b 1720, Newark, N.J., d 25 June 1799, Orange, N.J., m 1745, wf Abigail; ch, Cyrenus, b 1750, Orange, N.J., d 10 June 1825, Glenville, N.Y., m Ester Crane, 1778; Prudence, b 1746, m John Young; Jerusha, b 1748, m Mr. Swan; Hannah, b 1752, m Mr. Ward; Experience, b 1754, m Mr. Smith; Caleb, b 1756, m Abigail J. Burnet; Abigail, b 1758, m James Crane; Sarah, b 1760, m Benjamin Meyer.

RILEY, Edward, Patriot/Spy, Pa., b 1747/48, Lancaster Co., Pa., d aft Sept 1833, Rankin Co., MS, m Elizabeth Wood; ch, CityVious, b 21 Nov 1789, m Allen Matthews; Eleanor, b 19 June 1794, m Upchurch; Edward Miles, b 8 Aug 1796, m Mary Shows; William John, b 12 Mar 1803, m Nancy Collins; Tapley Tillman, b 21 Apr 1806, m Selma Bankston.

RILEY, John, Pvt., S.C., b 1760, d 1854; ch, John Riley II, b 12 May 1800, m Drusilla Potts; Frankie, unnm; Dau., unnm.

RINGO, Burtis, Pvt., Va., b 25 Feb 1763, Va., d 7 Nov 1855, Fleming Co., Ky., m 22 Feb 1790, Farquier Co., Va., wf Hannah Rector; ch, John R., b 12 Dec 1790, m Nancy Preston Lewis; Rachel, b 7 Feb 1812, m William Owens; Lot W., b 17 Feb 1795, m Mary D. Clark; Nancy, b 3 Aug 1796, m Benjamin Goddard; Catherine E., b 24 Feb

MISSISSIPPI ANCESTORS

1798, m Peter B. Lewis; Sarah, b 28 Feb 1800, m William Tolle; Mary W., b 26 Feb 1802, m Thomas Tibbs; (twins) Ludwell, b 10 Mar 1804, m Susan B. Patterson; Margaret, b 10 Mar 1804, m Nathaniel Miller.

RINKER, Jacob, Col., Va., b 1749, Frederick Co., Va., d 18 Jan 1827, Shenandoah Co., Va., m ca 1771-72, Shenandoah Co., Va., wf Mary Keller; ch, Absalom, b 10 Oct 1782, m Elizabeth Snyder; Barbara, b 5 Sept 1776, m Robert Gaw; George, m Dolly Hottle; Col. Jacob W., m (1) Mary Fravel, (2) Elizabeth Haas; Ephraim, b 1788, m Ann Brock; Catherine, b 7 Apr 1773, m Philip Maphis; Elizabeth, b 7 Apr 1778, m G. Meyburn, (2) Watt, (3) Christopher Hickle.

RISH, Andrew, Soldier, S.C., b 23 Nov 1756, Saxe-Gotha Settlement, S.C., d 10 July 1818, Lexington Dist., S.C., m (1) 1781, S.C., (2) 3 Jan 1802, Orangeburg Dist., S.C., wf (1) Bertha Elinder Herman, (2) Rosanna Barbara Minnick; ch, Mary Magdalene, b 25 Jan 1803, m Christian Gable; John Andrew; Rosanna Barbara; Priscilla Jane; George Washington, b 8 Apr 1811, Lexington Dist., S.C., d 12 Oct 1862, Choctaw Co., Ms., m Priscilla Gable, 14 Dec 1837; Sarah Elizabeth; Matilda Ann, b 8 July 1815, m Wiley Jones; James Adam.

RISHER, Benjamin, Horseman, S.C., b 14 Nov 1752, Charleston Dist., S.C., d 16 June 1812, Colleton Co., S.C., m 20 Dec 1772, N.C., wf Mary DeFontaine; ch, Francis, b 1773; Richard, m Mary Huff; Mary, m (1) Smith, (2) Bradwell; Eliza, m Benjamin Hughes; Eleanor, m Michael Rayser; Benjamin, Jr., b 1782, m Mary Koger; Sarah, b ca 1784, m Edward B. Matchett; Harriett, m Abraham Williams; Ann, m William Stokes; Susan, m Grooms; Lucy Thompson, b 31 Jan 1799, m (2) Peter Stokes; Samuel, m Mrs. Hannah Cooke Taylor; John, b ca 1801, S.C., d 15 Sept 1851, Jasper Co., Miss., m ca 1820, Miss Gavin.

RITCHIE (Ritchey), James, Jr., Pvt., S.C., b 1752, Amelia Co., Va., d 6 May 1833, Donalds, S.C., m 1785, S.C., wf Elizabeth Dunn; ch, Nancy, b 17 Sept 1788, m Simon Spruell; Margaret, b 14 July 1790, m Hanson Posey; James W., Jr., b 13 May 1792, m (1) Julia Ann Shirley, (2) Mrs. Margaret Seawright, (3) Nancy Martin, Sept 1870; Sara, b 29 June 1794, m James Wilson (cous.); Mary, b 7 Aug 1796, m William Lord; William, b 14 Oct 1800, m Mary Strickland, 31 Oct 1835; Samuel, b 6 Jan 1805, m Mary Seawright; John, b 11 July 1808, m (1) Nancy A. Seawright, (2) Margaret Jane Dickson.

RIVES, Benjamin, Patriot, Va., b ca 1730, Brunswick Co., Va., d ca 1791, Greenville Co., Va., wf Sarah (Goodwin?), b ca 1735, d 1804, Brunswick Co., Va.; ch, Benjamin, b ca 1756, m (1) Halet, (2) Mrs. Bethea Rosser; Elizabeth, m David Rosser; Mary, b ca 1765, m John Jeter, Jr.; Priscilla, b ca 1767, m Michael (Miel) Ezell; Rebecca, b ca 1771, m Edmund Jeter; Winifred, b ca 1773, m George Norwood.

RIVES, Elizabeth Briggs Mason, Patriot, Va., b 10 May 1742, Sussex Co., Va., d 5 Nov 1803, Sussex Co., Va., m 2 June 1759, hus, Christopher Rives, b 30 Dec 1739, Va., d 16 July 1772, Sussex Co., Va.; ch, William, b 9 Feb 1760, d 10 Feb 1760; Elizabeth, b 25 Feb 1761, m Henry Chappell; Nathaniel, b 23 May 1763, m Elizabeth Rivers; John, b 26 May 1765, m Amy Rivers; Christopher, b 14 Aug 1767, m (1) Miss Rivers, (2) Miss Moore; Frances, b 23 Aug 1769, m Fielding Vaughn; George, b 2 June 1771, m Nancy Shackelford.

RIVES, Green, Soldier, S.C., b 10 Jan 1763, Va., d 26 Oct 1812, Columbia, S.C., m 29 Feb 1790, wf Mary Ridley Jones; ch, Green, 1 Nov 1791, m Mrs. Jerusha Paisley Pierce; Samuel, b 16 May 1793; Lucy Wyche, b 23 Aug 1795, m John Harrison; Mary Ridley, b 20 May 1779; Silas, b 22 Aug 1799; Robert, b 22 Aug 1802.

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SETTLERS OF ALA

Governor of North Carolina, he was leader in a battle in which small cannon was used—the rebels driven off—and Cary finally captured and sent to England in chains.

For his emigrants the Baron was compelled to bring provisions from a great distance and at fabulous prices. Then he and the Surveyor General Lawson went up the river Neuse on a prospecting tour. They were taken prisoners by the Tuscarora Indians and condemned to death. His account of the Indian orgies when he expected to die was fearful. "In the centre of the great square the Surveyor General and myself were bound and undressed, with bare heads and in front of a great fire. In front of us was the conjurer performing his incantations—a wolf skin—by which an Indian savage of hideous aspect stood motionless, with a knife in one hand and an axe in the other—he was the executioner. Further on, upon the other side of the fire, was a great mob who danced with fearful contortions." The sun was about to set, when the Baron, knowing that there was one Indian, who understood English pretty well, made a short discourse, saying that if they took his life the Queen of England would avenge it. Moreover, he asked them if according to their laws they could put to death a King (or Governor), and that he was "King of the Palatines." The sequel was that he was spared and they executed Lawson—the same who had published "*A Diary and Description of North Carolina.*"

The Baron was kept a prisoner for six weeks, during which time they made war on his colony, and over sixty of his Palatines were killed, and many women and children were taken prisoners. At length, he made a treaty of peace with them. The war prevented the colonists from making crops during 1711, and he busied himself and emptied his purse in supplying them with food. After awhile, his brigantine was wrecked. He sent his larger vessel to Pennsylvania and had her loaded with flour, leaf-tobacco and some powder. On the way to the colony fire got into the leaves of tobacco, and communicated to the powder, and the vessel was blown to atoms, but not before the crew had escaped.

During this season of scarcity he had run up a large account with Mr. Pollock mentioned above, and one of the bills of exchange he had drawn on the Swiss Society of Emigration was returned protested, and he was in danger of imprisonment for debt. In this emergency he consulted his excellent friend, Governor Spotswood, of Virginia, who advised him to return to Europe and arrange his financial matters. Before leaving he wrote to Mr. Pollock and "requested him to take a legal inventory, by sworn commissioners, of all things belonging to the colony as well as himself." We infer that it was under this document that Mr. Pollock succeeded to this immense landed estate. One of the Baron's descendants intermarried with a lady who was a direct descendant of the Fontaines and Maurys, and they, and several other families who came of the same lineage, were settlers in our county. We shall trace this line down from John de la Fontaine, of France, before we give an account of the families separately. Our readers will find the history of interest, at every step.

The Fontaines and Maurys.

Who has not heard of the gallantry of the French Protestants (or Huguenots) who in the sixteenth century were so persecuted by the Roman Catholics, that, although only a tenth of the French population, they took up arms and for nearly 100 years, performed feats of valor which were renowned in history and fiction? They succeeded in placing upon the throne, Henry the Fourth, who by the "Edict of Nantes" granted them religious toleration. This was revoked in 1685 by his successor, and a cruel persecution, for many years, followed, in which it is computed, that 300,000 Protestants were lost to France by emigration. How many fell martyrs to the cause has never been known, for "their blood flowed like water." Some idea may be formed, by the fact that in the one massacre of St. Bartholomew, 50,000 perished. These horrid assassinations, under the name of *Christianity*, caused men to regard religion as a sham; made France a nation of infidels, and fostered that recklessness of temper which brought on the "Reign of Terror."

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The Huguenot refugees who came to America were uniformly patriots, and the war of the Revolution made famous some of the noblest names; such as Chief Justice Jay, Boudinot, the Bayards, Legare, the Lawrences, Marion, Rutledge, and others. Many of these refugees became ministers of the Episcopal church in Virginia, at a time, "when it was so greatly depressed that there was danger of its total ruin." It is a melancholy fact, that many of the clergy were addicted to the race-field, the card-table, the ball-room, and the theatre—nay more, to the drunken revel. One of them about this period was, and had been for years, the president of a Jockey-club." (Bishop Meade, in his "*Old Churches and Families of Virginia*.") And when this evangelic Bishop was reforming this branch of our Christian church, he was ably sustained by the Huguenot element in it. This was pure gold which had been refined by the fires of persecution. And, as we proceed with our sketch, it will be seen that the descendants of the Huguenots, have not degenerated, either in the field, the forum, or the pulpit.

John de la Fontaine, the common ancestor of these two families, was born nearly 400 years ago, and, though his descendants, James, the first of the name, James Fontaine the second; James Fontaine the third; Mary Ann Fontaine, who married Matthew Maury, and their son Abraham Maury, six generations were comprised, inclusive of the ancestor—and this may be regarded as the *trunk* of the Fontaine and Maury families; from which, at different times, proceed branches of their various descendants in the United States. Although so long a time has elapsed, the lineage of the persons above mentioned can be verified, for various things have conspired to render the task an easy one. The early history of these families was connected with public times, which sheds a flood of light upon the matter. They were highly educated, and left papers and numerous letters. James, (the Third) in 1722, wrote a history of the Fontaine family, and John kept a diary for many years of his experience in the army, and his travels in Virginia—the vestry books of the old churches in Virginia were collected by Bishop Meade and published—and from all these, Miss Ann Maury, (daughter of the Maury who was, for twenty-five years, Consul to Liverpool) assisted by Dr. Hawks compiled a book called "*The Memoirs of a Huguenot Family*," which is a veritable history, and a great aid to the devotions of a true Protestant. Moreover Miss Maury (assisted by Gen. Dabney H. Maury) has constructed a chart of the Fontaine and Maury families, for nine generations. It is in circular form—has the names of 25 families, and hundreds of their descendants—a work which required great labor, and was performed with great ingenuity.

1. John de la Fontaine (the common ancestor) was born in the province of Maine, France, and as soon as he was old enough to bear arms his father procured him a commission in the household of Francis First. It was in the tenth year of that monarch's reign that he entered his service, and he conducted himself with such uniform honor and uprightness that he retained his command, not only to the end of the reign of Francis First, but during the reigns of Henry Second, Francis Second and until the second year of Charles the Ninth, when he voluntarily resigned. He and his father had become converts to Protestantism about the year 1535. He had married, and had four sons born to him, during his residence at the court. He wished to retire to private life at an earlier period; but being in the King's service was a sort of safe-guard from persecution, and gave him the means of shielding his Protestant brethren from oppression. He was much beloved by his brother officers and by the men under his command, which made the Roman Catholic party afraid to disturb him. In January, 1561, there was an edict of pacification, he resigned his commission and retired to his paternal estate in Maine, where he hoped to end his days peacefully in the bosom of his family, worshipping God according to the dictates of his conscience. In the year 1563 a number of ruffians were dispatched from the city of Le Mans to attack his house at night. He was taken by surprise, dragged out of doors and his throat cut. His poor wife, who was in a few weeks of her confinement, rushed after him in the hope of softening the hearts of these midnight assassins; but, so far from it, they murdered her also, and a faithful servant shared the same fate. His eldest son was never heard of afterward, but was supposed to have been massacred

also. God spare safety. Of the nine, years old.

2. James F. way to Rochelle. were at one bl- stances, received to it as an apprehension of. It- young brothers, then engaged in

He married he was a very h- ried a second wi- did not succeed, and condemned application was would like to se- there was any e- out, "Let her kingdom."

3. James F. became a minist- second time Mis- ried Rev. Mr. S. America with l- Boston, and al- family in detail.

4. James F. family, was bor- a Protestant France. In En- refugee. Altho- getic, and used Holy orders fr- Mary Ann Font- and supported l- had not yet co- were so poor l- son, he made French refugee after they had e- home.

Mr. Fontai- home, and he r- by a fishery. B- a French privat- She had a force as guides. She his numbers. shot from the directly toward and children towers over th- confidence he

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also. God spared the lives of the three younger ones, and guided them to a place of safety. Of the three, James was the eldest, Abraham twelve, and the youngest about nine, years old.

2. James Fontaine, the first of that name, and the one mentioned above, found his way to Rochelle, a fortified city and the stronghold of Protestantism. These poor boys were at one blow deprived of parents and property. A shoemaker, in easy circumstances, received him in his house, taught him his own trade, but without binding him to it as an apprentice. This was no time for pride of birth, or titles of nobility to be thought of. It was not long before he was in receipt of sufficient wages to support his young brothers, but they all lived poorly enough, until James reached manhood. He then engaged in commerce, and his after career was comparatively prosperous.

He married, and had two daughters and one son. Like the Fontaines, generally, he was a very handsome man, as we shall see by the following incident. Having married a second wife, who was a very wicked woman, she tried to poison him, though she did not succeed, for medical aid was promptly obtained; she was taken to prison, tried, and condemned to death. It so happened that Henry IV was then at Rochelle, and application was made to him for pardon. He replied that, before making an answer, he would like to see the man she was so anxious to get rid of, to judge for himself whether there was any excuse for her. When James Fontaine appeared before him, he called out, "Let her be hanged! *Ventre Saint Gris!* He is the handsomest man in my kingdom."

3. James Fontaine (the second of that name), and the one son mentioned above, became a minister. He married first a Miss Thompson, and had five children, and the second time Miss Marie Clallon, and by her he had same number. His daughter married Rev. Mr. Santreau. His church was condemned. He left the Kingdom, sailed for America with his wife and five children, and the vessel was shipwrecked in sight of Boston, and all the family perished. I have no space to notice the members of the family in detail.

4. James Fontaine (the third of that name), and the youngest son of the foregoing family, was born in 1603, and died in 1666. He had a life full of adventure. He, too, was a Protestant minister, was imprisoned for a long time, and at length escaped from France. In England he married a French lady, Anne Elizabeth Boursiquot, also a refugee. Although he was lame from a fall in childhood, yet he was active and energetic, and used many ingenious devices to support himself and family. He received Holy orders from the Protestant Synod, assembled at Taunton. Here his first child, Mary Ann Fontaine, was born 12th April, 1690. He moved to Cork, Ireland, in 1694, and supported his family by having baize manufactured on *hand looms*, for power looms had not yet come into use in England. He preached to a congregation, but they were so poor he declined to receive any compensation. On the day of a baptism of a son, he made a great supper, as though he intended to feast the wealthiest of the French refugees in Cork; but instead of that, he invited the poor of his flock, and after they had eaten and drank abundantly of the best, he gave each a shilling to take home.

Mr. Fontaine then concluded, as his family was becoming large, to find a country home, and he rented a farm on Bear Haven Bay. His plan was to eke out his income by a fishery. But here he encountered trouble entirely unexpected. One morning in June a French privateer hove in sight. She floated gently toward his house in a perfect calm. She had a force of eighty men on board, besides four of his Irish neighbors who acted as guides. She mounted ten guns. He made a feint which deceived the enemy as to his numbers. The privateer entered the mouth of the creek and anchored a long musket shot from the house, presently the lieutenant landed with twenty men and marched directly toward the house, Mr. Fontaine had seven men with him in addition to his wife and children. He placed them at different windows and he posted himself in one of the towers over the door, and as the lieutenant was advancing with every appearance of confidence he fired at him with a blunderbus loaded with large shot, some of which

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entered his neck and the rest his side. His men took him up, crossed the ditch and carried him to the vessel.

The captain was furious at this unexpected resistance from a minister; and sent another officer on shore with twenty more men and two small cannon, which were discharged against the house; but the position of the battery was oblique, and the balls glanced from the heavy stone walls. The conflict became a hot one. During the time there were several hundred Irishmen collected on a neighboring height, rejoicing in the anticipation of the defeat of the Fontaines. The Frenchman who was pointing the cannon was killed, and an incessant fire was kept up, and as soon as a musket was emptied it was handed down to one of the children to reload, and he was given another. Mrs. Fontaine was here and there and everywhere, carrying ammunition and giving encouragement to all, as well by what she said as by her own calm deportment. She was praying incessantly, but she took care "to keep the powder dry," and in good supply. Claude Bonnet, a French soldier, received a ball in the fleshy part of the arm, and she applied the first dressing to it with her own hands. The engagement lasted from 8 o'clock in the morning until 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and during the whole time there had been no cessation of firing. The enemy then retired with three men killed and seven wounded.

The name of James Fontaine, and his wife, too, became known throughout Europe by means of the newspapers giving the history of this defence. The government furnished him with ammunition in abundance, and he bought several six pounders which had been fished up from a wreck, and he raised a fortification and planted his guns upon it so as to command the mouth of the inlet. Mr. Fontaine then went to Dublin to wait on the Council and concert measures for the better defence of the coast. During his absence a privateer approached the house. Mrs. Fontaine was on the alert, had all the cannons loaded, and one of them fired off to show that all was in readiness for defence, and when they saw this they veered about and sailed away. Then and there the coat-of-arms of the Fontaine family ought to have been changed, and instead of the mysterious emblems known only to a herald's office, should have been substituted the picture of a lady bravely applying the fuse to a cannon, the smoke rolling in volumes from its mouth, and the ball flying through the air in the direction of a vessel in the offing. No blood ever mingled with the Fontaines and Maurys, more noble than that of Anna Elizabeth Boursiquot.

But a French privateer attacked his house for a third time, in the night, and sent eighty men in three boats on shore. Although taken by surprise, Mr. Fontaine prepared for defence. The enemy set all the outhouses on fire, and in a half hour the defender was enveloped in smoke, so that he was unable to see his enemies. He had to fire haphazard; and overloading his piece it burst and he was thrown down with such violence that three of his ribs and his collar-bone were broken, and the flesh of his right hand much torn. After he was prostrated, Mrs. Fontaine assumed the command; she had an eye to everything; she went round to furnish ammunition as it was required; and she gave courage as well by her exhortations as her example. But such heroic efforts were of no avail and they were conquered, and Mr. Fontaine and two of his sons were carried away prisoners; the Captain announcing that he would release them on the payment of £100. Did the lady sit down and weep? Nothing of the kind! She flew around to borrow the money. She succeeded only partly, and seeing the vessel under sail, she determined to follow by land, and keep the vessel in sight as long as she could. She ran to a promontory, and made a signal to the pirate with her apron tied to a stick. A boat was dispatched to hear what she had to say. After a great deal of bargaining the Captain agreed to release her husband upon a cash payment of £30, and retained her son Peter as hostage for the payment of the balance of the money. Peter was subsequently released. Mr. Fontaine left this inhospitable coast, and removed to Dublin.

James Fontaine (third) and his wife had a large family of children. Of them the Rev. Peter Fontaine removed to America. He was rector of Westover parish, in Virginia, and his daughter, Mary Ann, married Isaac Winston, who had "a good fortune and a

spotless reputation citizens of Alabama Winston.* A daughter of Castle Manor, having come hither some have supposed. There is no doubt speak of his sons. ence. She was a home against the public wars with their incursions, and latter days of her whole list of men ing in nerve or int settled in King W Mary and Abraham Rev. James M one year in a paris he became the min of Dr. Thomas W

1. Thomas Fontaine
2. John Fontaine
- Flewellen, one died;
2. John Fontaine
3. Mary married
4. Benjamin Fontaine
- Mary and Benjamin
5. Theophilus S.
6. Francis Fontaine
- Children: Francis, H
7. George Hargrave
- Mr. T. S. Fontaine
- George Fontaine, an
- (Theophilus S. Fontaine)

James E. Saunders, I
DEAR SIR—Your
prise, as I thought the
numerous branches, ;
taine, L. L. D. and D.
can chart descended :
of Virginia; Patrick
Miller, Edward Fontaine
Swisher (nee Mary
first male births in
Lennella S. Brickell
second, Jeanie Wilson
Gale; seventh, Lemuel
will soon reach his n
During the war
last commander was

NOTE.—Author
Seven Pines" and ce

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up, crossed the ditch and

from a minister; and sent cannon, which were discharged oblique, and the balls of one. During the time of height, rejoicing in the man who was pointing the as soon as a musket was and he was given another. ammunition and giving a calm deportment. She powder dry," and in good the fleshy part of the arm.

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3, in the night, and sent prise, Mr. Fontaine pre-nd in a half hour the de-his enemies. He had to s thrown down with such t, and the flesh of his right umed the command; she ition as it was required; ple. But such heroic ef-aine and two of his sons would release them on the g of the kind! She flew d seeing the vessel under sight as long as she could. her apron tied to a stick. reat deal of bargaining the f £30, and retained her son. Peter was subsequently oved to Dublin.

of children. Of them the estover parish, in Virginia, ad "a good fortune and a

spotless reputation." He is the ancestor of a large family of wealthy and respectable citizens of Alabama, which gave a governor to that State in the person of John Anthony Winston.* A daughter of James Fontaine, Mary Ann Fontaine, married Matthew Maury, in Ireland, on the 20th of October, 1716. She had been born in England, in 1690. He was of Castle Mauron, in Gascony, France. He had lived in Dublin about two years, having come hither as a refugee, on account of his religion. He was *not* a minister, as some have supposed; was "a very honest man, a good economist, but without property." There is no doubt of his having been well educated, as we shall show when we come to speak of his sons. His wife (who lived until she was sixty-five) had a checkered existence. She was a girl of fourteen when she had to assist her father in defending his home against the French privateers; and, after the family came to Virginia, although the public wars with the Indians had ceased, yet the frontiers were frequently visited by their incursions, and fire, and sword, and perpetual alarms, surrounded them all the latter days of her life. The effect was to form one of the most perfect characters in the whole list of men and women belonging to her descendants (who have never been wanting in nerve or intellect). Matthew Maury and his wife came to Virginia in 1719, and settled in King William county, on the Pamunkey. They had three children—James, Mary and Abraham.

Rev. James Maury was born in 1717. He was ordained a minister in 1742, and spent one year in a parish of King William county. He then removed to Louisa county, where he became the minister of the Fredericksville parish. Here he married Mary, the niece of Dr. Thomas Walker, of Albemarle county, Virginia. "Dr. Thomas Walker is

* Fontaine, of Columbus, Ga.

1. Thomas Fontaine married Mary Brutus. Their son,
 2. John Fontaine (died 1867) married Mary Stewart. Children: Henrietta married James T. Flewellen, one died; Mary married Dr. W. P. Copeland, Eufaula, Ala.
 2. John Fontaine.
 3. Mary married Dr. F. A. Stanford.
 4. Benjamin Fontaine married Mary E. Shorter, now a widow, 1887, with two daughters, viz.: Mary and Benjamin B.
 5. Theophilus S. Fontaine, Columbus, Ga., married Mary E. Young.
 6. Francis Fontaine, Atlanta, Ga., married (1) Mary Flournoy and (2) Nathalie Hamilton. Children: Francis, Henry and Mary.
 7. George Hargraves Fontaine, Columbus, Ga., Student University, Va., 1866.
- Mr. T. S. Fontaine wrote in 1887 that his brothers and sisters were all dead, except Francis and George Fontaine, and that they were related to the families of Stewart, Hargraves and Shorter. (*Theophilus S. Fontaine in 1887.*)

Fontaine, of Mississippi.

833 NORTH STATE STREET. JACKSON, MISS., December 29, 1887.

James E. Saunders, Esq., Courtland, Ala.:

DEAR SIR—Your favor of the 26th inst. was handed me last night and took me somewhat by surprise, as I thought that all the Fontaines of the South knew that I was the oldest Fontaine of the numerous branches, geneologically speaking, now extant since the death of my father, Edward Fontaine, L. L. D. and D. D. & C. I am one of the Fontaines set down on the Fontaine chart. On the American chart descended as follows: John Fontaine × Martha Henry, eldest daughter of Patrick Henry, of Virginia; Patrick H. Fontaine (eldest son of John Fontaine and Martha Henry) × Nancy Dabney Miller, Edward Fontaine (eldest son of Patrick Henry Fontaine and Nancy Dabney Miller) × Ann Swisher (nee Mary), eldest son is myself; and I was born in Texas (10th October, 1829, one of the first male births in Stephen F. Austin's colony in that State) before it was a republic. I married Lennella S. Brickell, of Yazoo county, Miss. My eldest child is Henry Bourquoine Brickell F.: second, Jeanie Wilson; third, Edward L.; fourth, Mary Agnes; fifth, James Francis; sixth, Annie Gale; seventh, Lennella Moore; eighth, Lamar, Jr. My youngest is now six years old and my eldest will soon reach his majority. I am a surveyor and civil engineer by profession.

During the war I served under Lee, Jackson, Beauregard, Bragg and Joseph E. Johnston. My last commander was P. D. Roddy, of North Alabama, and I was once in command of Tusculumbia, Ala.

Very respectfully yours,

LAMAR FONTAINE.

NOTE.—Author of "All Quiet Along the Potomac To-night," and "Charge of Rodes' Brigade at Seven Pines" and celebrated poems of the civil war.

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galleys for life. He again contrived to make his escape, having been carried on board an outward-bound ship concealed in a wine-cask. Returned to Lisburn, he resumed the manufacture of silk and cambric, in which he employed a considerable number of workmen. The silk manufacture there was destroyed in the rebellion of 1798, which dispersed the work-people; but that of cambric survived, and became firmly founded at Lurgan, which now enjoys a high reputation for the perfection of its manufactures.

Other colonies of the refugees were established in the south of Ireland, where they carried on various branches of manufacture. William Crommelin, a brother of Louis, having been appointed one of his assistants, superintended the branch of the linen trade which was established at Kilkenny through the instrumentality of the Marquis of Ormonde. Another settlement of refugees was formed at Cork, where they congregated together in a quarter of the town forming part of the parish of St. Paul, the principal street in which is still called French Church Street. Though the principal refugees at Cork were merchants and traders, there was a sufficient number of them to begin the manufacture of woolen cloth, gingham, and other fabrics, which they carried on for a time with considerable success.

The woolen manufacture at Cork was begun by James Fontaine, a member of the noble family of De la Fontaine, in France, a branch of which embraced Protestantism in the sixteenth century, and continued to adhere to it down to the period of the Revocation. The career of James Fontaine was singularly illustrative of the times in which he lived. His case was only one among thousands of others, in which persons of rank, wealth, and learning were suddenly stripped of their all, and compelled to become wanderers over the wide earth for conscience' sake. His life farther serves to show how a clever and agile Frenchman, thrown upon a foreign shore, a stranger to its people and its language, without any calling or resources, but full of energy and courage, could

JAMES FONTAINE.

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contrive to earn an honest living and achieve an honorable reputation.

James Fontaine was the son of a Protestant pastor of the same name, and was born at Royan in Saintonge, a famous Huguenot district. His father was the first of the family to drop the aristocratic prefix of "de la," which he did from motives of humility. When a child, Fontaine met with an accident through the carelessness of a nurse which rendered him lame for life. When only eight years old, his father died, and little was done for his education until he arrived at about the age of seventeen, when he was placed under a competent tutor, and eventually took the degree of M.A. with distinction at the College of Guienne when in his twenty-second year. Shortly after his mother died, and he became the possessor of her landed property near Pons, on the Charente.

Young Fontaine's sister, Marie, had married a Protestant pastor named Forestier, of St. Mesme in Angoumois. Jacques went to live with them for a time, and study theology under the pastor. The persecutions having shortly set in, Forestier's church was closed, and he himself compelled to fly to England. The congregation of St. Mesme was consequently left without a minister. Young Fontaine, well knowing the risk he ran, nevertheless encouraged the Protestants to assemble in the open air, and himself occasionally conducted their devotions. For this he was cited to appear before the local tribunals. He was charged with the crime of attending one of such meetings in 1684, contrary to law, and though he had not been present at the meeting specified, he was condemned and imprisoned. He appealed to the Parliament at Paris, whither he carried his plea of *alibi*, and was acquitted.

Early in 1685, the year of the Revocation, the dragoons were sent into the Huguenot district of Royan to carry out the mission of the "Most Christian King." In anticipation of their visit, shiploads of Huguenots had sailed for Holland and England a few days before, but Fontaine did not accompany them. He fled from his home, however, and remained

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concealed among his friends and relatives until he felt that he could no longer remain in France with safety. In the month of October, when the intelligence reached him that the Edict of Revocation was proclaimed, he at once determined to make his escape. A party of Protestant ladies had arranged to accompany him, consisting of Janette Forestier, the daughter of the pastor of St. Mesme (now a fugitive in England), his niece, and the two Mesdemoiselles Boursignot, to one of whom he was betrothed.

At Marennes, Fontaine found the captain of an English ship who was willing to give the party a passage to England. It was at first intended that they should rendezvous on the sands near Tremblade, and then proceed privily on shipboard. But the coast was very strictly guarded, especially between Royan and La Rochelle, where the Protestants of the interior were constantly seeking outlets for escape; and this part of the plan was given up. The search of vessels leaving the ports had become so strict, that the English captain feared that even if Fontaine and his ladies succeeded on getting on board, it would not be possible for him to conceal them or prevent their falling into the hands of the king's detectives. He therefore proposed that his ship should set sail, and that the fugitives should put to sea and wait for him to take them on board. It proved fortunate that this plan was adopted, for scarcely had the English merchantman left Tremblade than she was boarded and searched by a French frigate on the look-out for fugitive Protestants. No prisoners were found, and the captain of the merchantman was ordered to proceed at once on the straight course for England.

Meanwhile, the boat containing the fugitives having put to sea, as arranged, lay to waiting the approach of the English vessel. That they might not be desecrated from the frigate, which was close at hand, the boatman made them lie down in the bottom of his boat, covering them with an old sail. They all knew the penalties to which they were liable if detected in the attempt to escape—Fontaine, the boatman,

and his son, to condemnation to the galleys for life, and the three ladies to imprisonment for life. The frigate bore down upon the boat and hailed the boatman, who feigned drunkenness so well as completely to deceive the king's captain, who, seeing nothing but the old sail in the bottom of the boat, ordered the ship's head to be put about, when the frigate sailed away in the direction of Rochefort. Shortly after, while she was still in sight, though distant, the agreed signal was given by the boat to the merchantman (that of dropping the sail three times in the apparent attempt to hoist it), on which the English vessel lay to, and took the exiles on board. After a voyage of eleven days they reached the welcome asylum of England, and Fontaine and his party landed at Barnstaple, North Devon, his sole property consisting of twenty pistoles and six silver spoons, which had belonged to his father, and bore upon them his infantine initials, I. D. L. F.—Jacques de la Fontaine.

Fontaine and the three ladies were hospitably received by Mr. Donne of Barnstaple, with whom they lived until a home could be prepared for their reception. One of the first things which occupied Fontaine's attention was how to earn a living for their support. A cabin biscuit, which he bought for a halfpenny, gave him his first hint. The biscuit would have cost twopence in France; and it at once occurred to him that, such being the case, grain might be shipped from England to France at a profit. Mr. Donne agreed to advance the money requisite for the purpose, taking half the profits. The first cargo of corn exported proved very profitable; but Fontaine's partner afterward insisting on changing the consignee, who proved dishonest, the speculation eventually proved unsuccessful.

Fontaine had by this time married the Huguenot lady to whom he was betrothed, and who had accompanied him in his flight to England. After the failure of the corn speculation he removed to Taunton in Somerset, where with difficulty he made shift to live. He took pupils, dealt in provi-

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sions, sold brandy, groceries, stockings, leather, tin and copper wares, and carried on wool-combing, dyeing, and the making of calimancoes. In short, he was a "jack-of-all-trades;" and his following so many callings occasioned so much jealousy in the place, that he was cited before the mayor and aldermen as an interloper, and required to give an account of himself.* This and other circumstances determined him to give up business in Taunton—not, however, before he had contrived to save about £1000 by his industry—and to enter on the life of a pastor. He had already been admitted to holy orders by the French Protestant synod at Taunton, and in 1694 he left that town for Ireland in search of a congregation.

Fontaine's adventures in Ireland were still more remarkable than those he had experienced in England. The French refugees established at Cork had formed themselves into a congregation, of which he was appointed pastor in January,

* When Fontaine was brought before the mayor (who was a wool-comber), he was asked if he had served an apprenticeship to all the trades he carried on. Fontaine replied, "Gentlemen, in France a man is esteemed according to his qualifications, and men of letters and study are especially honored by every body if they conduct themselves with propriety, even though they should not be worth one penny. . . . All the apprenticeship I have ever served, from the age of four years, has been to turn over the pages of a book. I took the degree of Master of Arts at the age of twenty-two, and then devoted myself to the study of the Holy Scriptures. Hitherto I had been thought worthy of the best company wherever I had been; but when I came to this town, I found that science without riches was regarded as a cloud without water, or a tree without fruit—in a word, a thing worthy of supreme contempt; so much so, that if a poor ignorant wool-comber or a hawker amassed money he was honored by all, and looked up to as first in the place. I have therefore, gentlemen, renounced all speculative science; I have become a wool-comber, a dealer in pins and laces, hoping that I may one day attain wealth, and be also one of the first men in the town."

The recorder laid down the law in favor of Fontaine: "If the poor refugees," said he, "who have abandoned country, friends, property, and every thing sweet and agreeable in this life for their religion and the glory of the Gospel—if they had not the means of gaining a livelihood, the parish would be burdened with their maintenance, for you could not send them to their birthplace. The parish is obliged to Mr. Fontaine for every morsel of bread he earns for his family. In the desire he has to live independently, he humbles himself so far as to become a tradesman, a thing very rarely seen among learned men, such as I know him to be from my own conversation with him. There is no law that can disturb him."

Fontaine retired from the court amid showers of benedictions.

JAMES FONTAINE.

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1695. They were, however, as yet too poor to pay him any stipend; and, in order to support himself, as well as to turn to account the £1000 which he had saved by his industry and frugality at Taunton, he began a manufactory of broadcloth. This gave much welcome employment to the laboring poor of the city, besides contributing toward the increase of its general trade, in acknowledgment of which the corporation presented him with the freedom. He still continued to officiate as pastor; but one day, when expounding the text of "Thou shalt not steal," he preached so effectively as to make a personal enemy of a member of his congregation, who, unknown to him, had been engaged in a swindling transaction. The result was so much dissension in the congregation that he eventually gave up the charge.

To occupy his spare time—for Fontaine was a man of an intensely active temperament, unhappy when unemployed—he took a farm at Bearhaven, situated at the entrance to Bantry Bay, nearly at the extreme southwest point of Munster, the very Land's End of Ireland, for the purpose of founding a fishery. The idea occurred to him, as it has since to others, that there were many hungry people on land waiting to be fed, and shoals of fish at sea waiting to be caught, and that it would be a useful enterprise to form a fishing company, and induce the idle people to put to sea and catch the fish, selling to others the surplus beyond what was necessary to feed them. Fontaine succeeded in inducing some of the French merchants settled in London to join him in the venture, and he himself went to reside at Bearhaven to superintend the operations of the company.

Fontaine failed, as other Irish fishing companies have since failed. The people would rather starve than go to sea, for Celts are by nature averse to salt water; and the consequence was that the company made no progress. Fontaine had even to defend himself against the pillaging and plundering of the natives. He then brought some thirteen French refugee families to settle in the neighborhood, having previ-

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ously taken small farms for them, including Dursey Island; but the Irish gave them no peace nor rest, and they left him before the end of three years. The local court would give Fontaine no redress when any injury was done to him. If his property was stolen, and he appealed to the court, his complaint was referred to a jury of papists, who invariably decided against him; whereas, if the natives made any claim upon him, they were sure to recover.

Notwithstanding these great discouragements, Fontaine held to his purpose, and determined, if possible, to establish his fishing station. He believed that time would work in his favor, and that it might yet be possible to educate the people into habits of industry. He was well supported by the government, who, observing his zealous efforts to establish a new branch of industry, and desirous of giving him increased influence in his neighborhood, appointed him justice of the peace. In this capacity he was found very useful in keeping down the "Tories,"* and breaking up the connections between them and the French privateers who then frequented the coast. Knowing his liability to attack, Fontaine converted his residence into a sod fort, and not without cause, as the result proved. In June, 1704, a French privateer entered Bantry Bay and proceeded to storm the sod fort. The lame Fontaine, by the courage and ability of his defense, showed himself a commander of no mean skill. John MacIney, a Scotchman, and Paul Roussier, a French refugee, showed great bravery on the occasion; while Madame Fontaine, who acted as aid-de-camp and surgeon, distinguished herself by her quiet courage. The engagement lasted from eight in the morning until four in the afternoon, when the French decamped with the loss of three killed and seven wounded, spreading abroad a very wholesome fear of Fontaine and his sod fort.

* The Tories were Irish robbers or banditti who lived by plunder; the word being derived from the Irish word *TORUIGHEAN*, "to pursue for purposes of violence."

When the refugee's gallant exploit was reported to the government, he was rewarded by a pension of five shillings a day for beating off the privateer, and supplied with five guns, which he was authorized to mount on his battery.

Fontaine was now allowed to hold his post unmolested. It was at the remotest corner of the island, far from any town, and surrounded by a hostile population, in league with the enemy, whose ships were constantly hovering about the coast. In the year following the above engagement, while Fontaine himself was absent in London, a French ship entered Bantry Bay and cautiously approached Bearhaven. Fontaine's wife was, however, on the look-out, and detected the foreigner. She had the guns loaded and one of them fired off to show that the little garrison was on the alert. The Frenchman then veered off and made for Bear Island, where a party of the crew landed, stole some cattle, which they put on board, and sailed away again.

A more serious assault was made on the fort about two years later. A company of soldiers was then quartered at the Half Barony in the neighborhood, the captain of which boarded with the refugee family. On the 7th of October, 1708, during the temporary absence of Fontaine as well as the captain, a French privateer made his appearance in the haven, and hoisted English colors. The ensign residing in the fort at the time, deceived by the stratagem, went on board, when he was immediately made a prisoner. He was plied with drink and became intoxicated, when he revealed the fact that there was no officer in command of the fort. The crew of the privateer were principally Irish, and they determined to attack the place at midnight, for which purpose a party of them landed. Fontaine had, however, by this time returned, and was on the alert. He hailed the advancing party through a speaking-trumpet, and no answer being returned, he ordered fire to be opened on them. The assailants then divided into six detachments, one of which set fire to the offices and stables; the household servants, under the

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direction of Madame Fontaine, protecting the dwelling-house from conflagration. The men within fired from the windows and loopholes, but the smoke was so thick that they could only fire at random. Some of the privateer's men succeeded in making a breach with a crowbar in the wall of the house, but they were saluted with so rapid a fire through the opening that they suspected there must be a party of soldiers in the house, and they retired. They advanced again, and summoned the besieged to surrender, offering fair terms. Fontaine approached the French for the purpose of parley, when one of the Irish lieutenants took aim and fired at him. This treachery made the Fontaines resume the defensive, which they continued without intermission for some hours; when, no help arriving, Fontaine found himself under the necessity of surrendering, conditional upon himself and his two sons, with their two followers, marching out with the honors of war. No sooner, however, had the house been surrendered, than Fontaine, his sons, and their followers were at once made prisoners, and the dwelling was given up to plunder.

Fontaine protested against this violation of the treaty, but it was of no use. The leader of the French party said to him, "Your name has become so notorious among the privateers of St. Malo that I dare not return to the vessel without you. The captain's order was peremptory to bring you on board, dead or alive." Fontaine and his sons were accordingly taken on board as prisoners; and when he appeared on the deck, the crew set up a shout of "Vive le Roi." On this, Fontaine called out to them, "Gentlemen, how long is it since victories have become so rare in France that you need to make a triumph of such an affair as this? A glorious feat indeed! Eighty men, accustomed to war, have succeeded in compelling one poor pastor, four cowherds, and five children, to surrender upon terms!" Fontaine again expostulated with the captain, and informed him that, being held a prisoner in breach of the treaty under which he had surrendered, he must be prepared for the retaliation of the English government upon

French prisoners of war. The captain would not, however, give up Fontaine without a ransom, and demanded £100. Madame Fontaine contrived to borrow £30, and sent it to the captain, with a promise of the remainder; but the captain could not wait, and he liberated Fontaine, but carried off his son Pierre to St. Malo as a hostage for the payment of the balance.

When the news of this attack of the fort at Bearhaven reached the English government, and they were informed of the violation of the conditions under which Fontaine had surrendered, they ordered the French officers at Kinsale and Plymouth to be put in irons until Fontaine's son was sent back. This produced an immediate effect. In the course of a few months Pierre Fontaine was set at liberty and returned to his parents, and the balance of the ransom was never claimed. The commander of the forces in Ireland made Fontaine an immediate grant of £100, to relieve him in the destitute state to which he had been reduced by the plunder of his dwelling; the county of Cork afterward paid him £800 as damages on its being proved that Irishmen had been principally concerned in the attack and robbery; and Fontaine's two sons were awarded the position and rights of half-pay officers, while his own pension was continued. The fort at Bearhaven, having been completely desolated, was abandoned; and Fontaine, with the grant made him by government, and the sum awarded him by the county, left the lawless neighborhood which he had so long labored to improve and to defend, and proceeded to Dublin, where he settled for the remainder of his life as a teacher of languages, mathematics, and fortification. The school proved highly successful, and he ended his days in peace. His noble wife died in 1721, and he himself followed her shortly after, respected and beloved by all who knew him.*

* Nearly all Fontaine's near relatives took refuge in England. His mother and three of his brothers were refugees in London. One of them afterward became a Protestant minister in Germany. One of his uncles, Peter, was pastor of the Pest House Chapel in London. Two aunts—one a widow, the

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- m* 1659, Abigail Hubbard (1638-62; George¹⁰, qv);
8-Benjamin (1667-1731);
7-John (1700-78), *m* Constance Little (1706-57);
6-Ebenezer (*d* 1780), *m* Ann-;
5-Jonathan (1776-1837), *m* Elizabeth Terrill (1773-1848; Jacob⁸, *m* Anne Morris);
4-Jacob Terrill, *m* Nancy Irvin Johnson (1811-88; Amos⁸, *m* Jane, dau. Sir William Irwin, settled in Bedford Co., Pa.);
3-Sarah Elizabeth (1834-1916), *m* William P. Wiltsee (3 above).
5-Andrew Hood;
4-William Nesbit (1793-1838), of Peru, Ind.; *m* 1827, Sophia Charlotte Ewing (1794-1867; Alexander⁸, commd. lt. Cont. Army, Am. Rev., at Phila., *m* Charlotte Griffith; Alexander⁹);
3-David B. (1833-1906), *m* 1855, Martha Ann Waggoner;
2-Ida Belle (2 below).
5-John Waggoner, killed in War 1812; *m* 1802, Barbara Shrader (1782-1841);
4-John (1804-80), *m* 1826, Firtima Bivings (1812-78; William⁸, *m* 1811, Anna Williams);
3-Martha Ann (1837-1900), *m* David B. Hood (3 above);
2-Ida Belle (1855-1925), *m* 1876, Charles Spinning Wiltsee (1854-1930), U.S. Ry. Mail Service, office of supt., Cincinnati, O.; issue: I-William Pharo (1 above); II-Erwin Blanchard (1880-81); III-Charles Spinning, Jr. (*b* 1882; *m* Maude Blue); IV-Raymond Burt (*b* 1885; *m* Margaret Appel); V-Arie (*b* 1888; *m* James Alfred DuChemin); VI-Mattie Belle (*b* 1890; *m* John W. Quine).
1-*m* Jan. 24, 1900, Viola Bertha Day, *b* Covington, Ky., Sept. 29, 1878; dau. Albert Lee Day; issue: 1-Virginia Agnes, *b* Hartwell, Cincinnati, O., Jan. 5, 1902; Randolph-Macon Woman's Coll., 1923; *m* Mar. 20, 1923, Walter Lewis, son of George Osby Young, of Roanoke; 2-Donald Lee, *b* Hartwell, Cincinnati, May 3, 1904; B.S. in M.E., V.P.I., 1925; M.B.A., U.Pa., 1927; 3-Mary Lee Lucille, *b* Roanoke, Va., June 27, 1908; B.A., Hollins Coll., '32.
1-Chief engr., Norfolk & Western Ry. Co., Roanoke, Va., since 1924 (see Who's Who in America). Episcopalian. Republican. K.P. Clubs: Engineers (Chicago), Cincinnati (Cincinnati), Shenandoah, Country (Roanoke). Residence: 724 Avenham Av., Roanoke, Va.
1-WINSTON, Lula Gaines, *b* Amelia Co., Va.
9-William Winston (*d* 1702), from Eng.; settled in New Kent Co., Va.; later in Hanover Co., Va.;
8-Anthony (*d* 1725), *m* Kezia Jones;
7-Isaac (*d* 1760), justice of Ct. of Hanover; tradition says that he *m* Mary Dabney;
6-Isaac (1715-66), of Va.; maj. of militia; brother of Sara, the wife of Col. John Henry and mother of Patrick Henry; *m* ca. 1740, Mary Anne Fontaine (Peter¹ [1691-1757], rector King William and Westover parishes; Rev. James⁸, *m* Anne Elizabeth Boursiquot; Rev. James⁹ [1603-66]; Jacques¹⁰ [1549-1633]; John¹¹, 1500-63);
5-Peter (1741-84), mem. Com. of Defense; *m* 1767, Elizabeth Povall (1751-82);
4-Isaac (*b* 1768), *m* 1794, Betsy Burton;
3-Peter (1801-41), *m* 1830, Ann Eliza Woodward;
2-Charles Henry (2 below).
8-Richard Cocke (qv);
7-William (1655-93), *m* 2d, 1689, Sarah Flower, of James City Co.;
6-Mary (1690-1754), *m* Obediah Smith, of Henrico Co., Va. (John¹, of Charles City Co., *m* Hannah-);
5-Elizabeth, *m* John Ellis;
4-Catherine (*b* 1781), *m* Charles Woodward (*b*

- Who in America, Steger (*d* 1929); II-Who's Who in Am Roger (*m* Mary Meade (*m* Hill M (1 above); VI-Salli Peter (*m* Lena L IX-Geddes Henry.
1-B.S., Richmond Collins U., 1911. Profers Coll., Farmville Coll., Raleigh, N.C. trustees U. of R A.A.A.S., Am. Cher (v.p. 1924), A.A.U. Residence: 2607 Ha
1-WOLCOTT, Mary I:
9-Thomas Gardner (c
8-Lt. George (*b* 1620 Hannah Shathuck;
7-Samuel (1648-1723), *n*
6-Capt. John (1681-17 (1681-1769);
5-Daniel (1709-1759), *m*
4-Samuel (1736-1818), (1742-1830; William⁸ William⁹, *m* 1701, 2
3-Sarah, or Sally (17 Rev. Calvin Wol Mary Jackson);
2-Samuel Gardner (2
8-George Hubbard (c
7-Daniel (1644-1720);
6-Daniel (1664-1702);
5-Daniel (1697-1751), *m*
4-Bela (1739-1812), B.A. bar Hill;
3-Thomas Hill (1781- Yale, 1798; mem. 15 his cousin, Phebe
2-Caroline (1828-67), *m* cott (1820-83), of U H. (1 above); II-S erick.
1-Mem. D.A.C. Resid Hartford, N.Y.
1-WOLFE, Gregg D Nov. 19, 1872.
3-Jacob Wolfe (179 Md., to Chillicothe Laumar (1795-1873);
2-George Laumar (2
8-Thomas Minshall, 1682; *m* Margaret-;
7-Rebecca, *m* Bartho
6-Margaret, *m* Henry
5-Rebecca, *m* Willia
4-Camm (*d* 1836), *m* aet. 78; Abram⁸, *m*
3-Ruth (1814-49), *m* L
2-Sidney (1845-80), *m* 1 (1833-1900), sgt.maj., War; city engr.; editor; deputy c Gregg Dowdall (1 (1874-1918; *m* Luth Jacob (*b* 1876; *m* H 2d, Georgia C. Wa
1-Not married. Prin engineer's asst., 18 draftsman Scioto construction; asst. 13; chief engr. S and Scioto Valley draftsman South Va., and Tenn., 3 State Archaeol. an

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VIRGINIA MAGAZINE OF HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY
Vol. XXII. page 195-197

FONTAINE AND CONNECTED FAMILIES

(By Paymaster J. S. Carpenter, U. S. N.)

FONTAINE

The dates of graduation of the sons of James Fontaine at Trinity College (University of Dublin) as given in the "Catalogue of the Graduates in the University of Dublin, who have proceeded to degrees between 1595 and 1866", are as follows:

Peter Fontaine B. A. Comitia Verna (Spring Commencement).....	1715
Francis Fontaine B. A. Comitia Aestiva (Summer Commencement).....	1716
M. A. Comitia Aestiva (Summer Commencement).....	1719
Moses Fontaine B. A.	1716
B. A. (possibly intended for M. A.).....	1717

In the catalogue referred to the name is spelled Fountain, not an uncommon mistake then and now. The record of the marriage of James Fontaine (the Huguenot) at Barnstaple, England, in 1686, gives that spelling, and the Fountain-Ferry Road, in Louisville, Ky., leading to the former home of Col. Aaron Fontaine, and the site of the old ferry once owned by that gentleman, is a modern instance of the corruption of the name. The proper name has been restored to this road however, by a recent city ordinance.

BOURSICQUOT

Anne Elizabeth Boursiquot, wife of Jacques (James) Fontaine was the daughter of Aaron and Jeanne (Guillot) Boursiquot, of Taillebourg, Saintonge in the Department of Charente Inferieure, France, near Bordeaux. In his auto-biography, James Fontaine states that he and his wife were married in the parish church at Barnstaple, North Devon, England, by the rector, Mr. Wood, on March 8, 1686. The record of the marriage as it appears in the printed Barnstaple Parish Registers (1588-1812) is as follows:
1686. Mr. James Fontaine and Mrs. Anne Bursicott 24 Feb. James Fontaine thus describes his wife:

"She was very beautiful, her skin was delicately fair. She had a brilliant color in her cheeks, a high forehead, a remarkably intellectual expression of countenance; her bust was fine, rather inclined to embonpoint, and she had a very dignified carriage, which some persons condemned as haughty; but I always thought it peculiarly becoming to one of her beauty. The charms of her mind and disposition were in no way inferior to those of her person, so that altogether she seemed formed to captivate the most indifferent."

Mrs. Fontaine died in Dublin, on Jan. 29, 1721.
The record of her burial taken from the Registre Mortuaire des Eglises Unie de Peter et Lucy Lane, Dublin, is as follows:

"Enterment du 30 me Janvier, 1720-1.
Fontaine. La fame de Monsieur Fontaine, Ministre, enterré le dernier jour du mois de Janvier, 1720-1 dans la Cimetiere Sittue en Stephen Green.

Mrs. Fontaine took an active part in resisting the attack of the French privateer at Bantry Bay, and at the same time acted as surgeon and nurse for the wounded.

Mary Anne, the eldest daughter of James Fontaine and his wife, was named in honor of his father's mother Marie Chaillon and her own mother Anne Elizabeth Boursiquot.

Jacques Boursiquot, brother of Anne Elizabeth (Boursiquot) Fontaine, accompanied or preceded his brother-in-law to Ireland. The following is a copy of the record of his marriage in the French Huguenot Church in Dublin.

"Jacques Boursiquot et Jeanne Beaume.

Aujourd'huy 13 Fevrier 1694 a este benit par M. Barbier l'un de nos ministres le mariage d'entre le Sieur Jacques Boursiquot, marchand, natif de Taille Bourg en Xaintonge, fils de Aron Bursiquot et de Jean Guillot, et de Dle. Jeanne Beaume, fille de fen Daniel Beaume marchand, de la ville de Xainte en Xaintenge et de Jeanne D'Oisy."

GUILLOT

Smiles' "Huguenots" contains reference to the more notable of the Huguenot men and families among the refugees in England—of the Guillot family he says:

"Several members of this family were officers in the Navy of Louis XIV. They emigrated to Holland at the Revocation and were presented by the Prince of Orange with commissions in his Navy. Their descendants settled in Lisburn, Ireland. Others of the same name of like French descent, settled in England where their descendants are still to be found at Birmingham and Sheffield as well as at Glastonbury, Exeter and Banbury."

The writer has found no record of the burial of James Fontaine (the Huguenot) but it is more than probable that he was buried beside his wife in the cemetery in Stephen Green, Dublin. Considering that he and his noble wife have many thousand descendants in this country, it seems fitting that a suitable monument should be erected over their last resting place to commemorate their virtues and to testify that these are known and appreciated by their posterity.

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Fontaine Family History

FONTAINE

9 May 1988

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Dear Mrs. Hollensed,

Many thanks for the packet of material that arrived this morning. As you will see from the material that I am now sending you, there is strong circumstantial evidence that Thomas Alexander Fontaine (b. 1799) was the son of John Fontaine (ca. 1755-liv.1816) and his second wife Susannah.

Now our problem is getting down to business and proving it. Here are my suggestions:

1. There is also an Escatawpa, Alabama--in Washington Co. John Fontaine evidently died in either Washington Co., Alabama; Mobile Co., Ala.; or Jackson Co., Miss. A search for his estate papers and for land records in these counties should turn up something--let's hope a list of his children.
I am enclosing a query from Mrs. Walker mentioning Escatawpa--can't understand why she can't remember it???
2. Floyd Fontaine clearly knew more about the Thomas Alexander Fontaine line than anyone else. I would write or call his sister immediately. That is your best lead. Please let me know what turns out there.
3. RISHERS. Note the 1840 Clarke Co. census information that I enclose on James Risher, Senior. He is evidently the father of Sarah Risher Fontaine. His estate papers should be in Clarke Co. They would establish him as her father. *Again, please keep me informed.*

I'll be finishing my compilation on the Fontaine family soon, and I'd very much like to put Thomas Alexander Fontaine in as a proven child of John Fontaine, so please do keep me informed of your progress.

Sincerely,

Hubert

P.S. I've just discovered that a Mrs. Margorie Webber, ~~now~~ has been working as descendant of Thos. Alex. Fontaine, ~~since~~ has been working on the line since 1960. Do you have any idea who she is? At one time she lived in Mobile, May live in Mississippi now. I'm checking on that. Please do try Mrs. Kalms of Meridian.

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After the 1909 records in Warren County, ~~xxxxxxxxxxxx~~ documentary evidence of John Fontaine is lacking until his appearance in the 1816 territorial census of Wayne County, Mississippi. There he is listed as "John Fontain." In his household are one male over 21, one male under 21, one female over 21, and four females under 21 (Ben and Jean Strickland, Early Records of Wayne County, Mississippi).

The children of John Fontaine and his second wife, Susannah, appear on record in Mobile Co., AL in the mid-1820s. John Fontaine was evidently dead by that time, but it is not clear whether he died in Mississippi or in Alabama.

It seems clear that John Fontaine was married twice. The first marriage evidently took place in Dobbs Co., NC about 1778. The name of his first wife is not known, but ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ it is highly probable that she was of the Bruton family, ~~xxxxx~~ ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ into which several other Fontaines married. This probability is indicated by two of John Fontaine's great-grandsons ~~xxxxxxxxxxxx~~ ~~xxxxxxxxxxxx~~ (the grandsons of ~~xxxx~~ Nancy Fontaine McCormick) bearing the ~~given~~ name Benjamin Bruton, for the patriarch of the Bruton family.

This first wife may well still have been living in 1790, when John Fontaine's household is listed in the census for St. Bartholomew's Parish, SC with two males over sixteen and three females. Certainly, however, she had died and he had remarried by the mid-1790s. In the 1800 census of the parish, the household is listed with two males (16-26), one male (26-45) three females (under 10) and one female (26-45). One never knows, of course, just how many non-family members ~~xxxxxxxxxxxx~~ or relatives who are not members of the immediate family are included in these censuses. These censuses are also not free of error. If Thomas Alexander Fontaine is a son of John--as he most likely is--there should be a male listed ~~under the age of 10~~. The female between 26 and 45, however, is clearly John Fontaine's second wife Susannah--identified as his wife in the 1802 deed cited earlier. Susannah Fontaine is last found in the 1850 census of Wayne Co. MS in the household of her daughter Mary (Polly) *Fontaine* Buzard Cockram. Susannah's birth year is established by that document as 1768.

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*Rough
Draft*

IV. JOHN FONTAINE (ca. 1755-liv. 1816)

This first page is a mess.
John Fontaine was born no earlier than 1755, ^{as} ~~since~~ the 1800 census of St. Bartholomew's Parish SC places his age as between 26 and 45. He was born in New Bern, NC, and he first appears on record on 26 July 1777, when he was drafted into Captain Kennedy's company of Dobbs County militia (Roster of Soldiers from North Carolina [Baltimore, 1967], p. 590).

Judging from census information given by his daughter Ann (Nancy) Fontaine McCormick, he was still living in North Carolina in 1780, but he moved to South Carolina the next year, and he is on record as having served 137 days as a horseman in the militia in 1781-82 (Roster of South Carolina Patriots in the American Revolution [Baltimore, 1983]).

He appears first on the St. Bartholomew's Parish SC tax list in 1786, taxed on 402 acres. A later deed (Charleston Co. SC Misc. Records, Book D-6, 536) refers to a tract of 806 acres at the head of Island Creek, surveyed for John Fontaine on 5 July 1786 and granted to him on 2 Oct. 1786.

* Insert--(SC Magazine of Ancestral Research, X[Winter 1982], 13). He is listed next to his brother Thomas Fontaine, who owned no land.

On 18 and 19 July 1788, John Fontaine sold to John Nesom, by ~~the~~ Lease/Release transfer of title, 401 acres, being the northeast part of ~~the~~ tract of 806 acres. The conveyances were witnessed by Jonas Chamberlin and Benjamin Bruton (Charleston County Book D-6, 535-536--abstracted by John P. Sabun). Two weeks earlier, John Fontaine--along with Benjamin Kisher and James Nesom--witnessed the conveyance of 401 acres on Island Creek from John Nesom and wife Rosanna to John's brother Thomas Fontaine--5 and 6 July 1788--Book D-6, 537.

According to Baulah Glover's Narratives of Colleton County (p. 68), John Fontaine received a state grant for 54 acres on Jones Swamp near Island Creek in 1793. According to Winston Fontaine in A Fontaine Family (p. 84), he received a grant in 1795 for 500 acres (MRS. COYNE, I NEED DOCUMENTATION FOR THIS STATEMENT).

The last ~~extant~~ ^{extant} appearance of John Fontaine in ~~the~~ records of St. Bartholomew's Parish occurred on 1 June 1802, when John Fontaine and "Susannah his wife" conveyed a little over one acre to the trustees of the Methodist Meeting House on Island Creek--Benjamin Kisher, Richard Kisher, John McCormack, Mathew Corbin, Thomas Brannon and Josiah Langsdale (Glover, Narratives of Colleton, p. 68).

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List of known
children born
on circumstantial
evidence

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CHILDREN OF JOHN FONTAINE (ca.1755-liv.1816)

1. Ann (Nancy) Fontaine ^{b.N.C.} (1780-~~1816~~ 1865) mar. ca.1795 the Reverend John McCormick (ca.1770-1840), Methodist minister. The McCormicks left Colleton Co., SC about 1822 and settled in ~~DeKalb~~ Jasper County, MS. They removed to Jasper County in 1833, where he established the Hopewell Methodist Church. He died there in 1840. John McCormick and Ann (Nancy) Fontaine had six children. She was living in Jasper County among her children in 1850 ~~in 1860~~.

1. The Reverend William McCormick (b. 1797) was living in Jasper in 1850. He had a number of children, including a son born 1849 named Peter Fontaine McCormick.

2. Francis McCormick (b. 1801) is the grandfather of Mrs. Hazel McCormick Coyne, of Muncie, Indiana, who has diligently researched the Fontaine family.

3. James Jenkins McCormick (b. 1805) mar. Mildred Gains Risher. ^{1854 ca. 1833} A biographical sketch of his son John W. McCormick appears in Biographical and Historical Memoirs of Mississippi (Chicago, 1891), I, 1179.

4. Sarah McCormick (b. 1807) mar. ca. 1824 John B. Loper. They came to Mississippi shortly thereafter and in 1833 settled in Jasper County. John B. Loper (1804-1878). Among their children was Captain Francis B. Loper (b. 1827) CSA. See Memoirs of Miss., I, 1145.

2. Thomas Alexander Fontaine (ca.1795-1846) was mar. in Mobile Co., ALA ~~in~~ 13 Nov. 1824 to Sarah Risher (b. 1805). By 1833 he had removed to Clarke Co., MS, where his wife and children are listed in the census of 1850.

3. Sarah Fontaine mar. Ivy Malone 16 Oct. 1823 in Mobile County.

4. Susan Fontaine mar. Richard Helverson 21 Sept. 1824 in Mobile.

5. Mary (Polly) Fontaine ~~xxxxxxx~~ (b. 1809 in GA) mar. 11 July 1825 in Mobile Co. Thomas Buzard. After his death, she mar. James W. Cockram about 1837. They were living in Wayne Co., MS in 1850. Listed in the household are four children by her first marriage, five children by her second marriage, and her mother Susannah Fontaine.

1798 ca. 1816
G. Mary (Polly) McCormick (b. ~~1808~~) mar. Peter Loper

G. George B. McCormick (b. 1840) Sarah
Jasper Co. mar. Mississippi

Mar. ca. 1826
Elizabeth Matlock
(b. 1810)
John B. Matlock
Sarah Risher
& John B. Matlock
1784 - Gen. 1866
G. George B. Matlock
John B. Matlock
Fontaine Risher

1830 Census
Mobile Co.
1830 Mobile
1830 Mobile
1830 Mobile

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Feb. 17, 1989
Fontaine

Dear Jean -

This letter is to your "library hat,"
but your home address was easiest to
locate.

I am satisfied that the John Fontaine
in Wayne Co. State census 1816 and the Susannah
Fontaine living with James W. Cochran, Wayne Co
1850 census, p. 45 - your last book, are man
and wife and are mine.

Mobile Co. Marriages show Polly Fountain m.
Thomas Buzzart. 1825. I sent for copies. Thomas
Alexander Fontaine and Susannah signed for
her. He was a witness for his mother, John
was probably dead by then - b. 1755.

I also feel sure Sally Fontaine, another dau.
was Lucy Malone's second wife.

^{P. Kasher}
Kashers, Fontaine and Brutons inter-
married in Dobbs Co. N.C. & came to St.
Bartholomew Parish, Colleton Co. S.C. in 1780's

I have a microfilm ' Lenoir Co NC.
Index to Deeds 1746-1880 Johnston Co.
1746-1759 Dobbs Co 1759-1792 Lenoir Co.
1792-1880

I want to give it to a library that would have some demand for it. Would your library make good use of it?

That's question 1. 2. My friend in Waynesboro sent me a clipping saying that Biloxi and Round Island Light houses received gov't grants of \$4,750 each for improvements. Biloxi was built 1848, too late for my John to have helped there. Since it is said that he was buried at Escatawpa I thought I'd ask you to watch for any stories about the building of Round Island Light house.

3. Can you give me an approximate location of Mauvilla Cemetery in Mobile Co. AL?

Sallie Fontaine Malone was buried there in 1885. Also a Risher CA veteran. I think a Malone m. a Risher. My John Fontaines' sister Mary married Benjamin Risher. They were ancestors of all the M S. Rishers, I think.

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Let me know about the microfilm. Any help you can give will be appreciated. Please excuse my terrible writing. Sincerely, Hazel Cozue
(over)

Itaska Broome Fountain

Itaska "Cooter" Broome Fountain, 80, of Ocean Springs died Thursday, July 3, 2003, in Ocean Springs.

Mrs. Fountain was a native of Columbia, Miss., and had been a resident of Ocean Springs since 1938. She was a member of Beta Sigma Phi, National Association of Retired Federal Employees and retired from Keesler Air Force Base Medical Center as a medical secretary.

She was a member of First Baptist Church in Ocean Springs, where she was a former Sunday school teacher and served on several committees. She was also a member of the Precepts Bible Study and Cursillo.

She was preceded in death by her husband, Elvin Joseph "Buddy" Fountain Sr.; her parents, Wylie T. Broome Sr. and Dovie Haddox Broome; and two sisters, Helen Lamas and Nell Heffner.

Survivors include two sons, Elvin "Joey" Fountain Jr. and his wife, Terry, of Ocean Springs, and Gregory "Greg" Fountain and his wife, Betty, of Navarre Beach, Fla.; two sisters, Shirley Rivers and her husband, Dwight, of Ocean Springs, and Pat Knecht and her husband, Den, of Pascagoula; three brothers, Curmis Broome and his wife, Gloria, of Ocean Springs, Wylie "W.T." Broome Jr. and his wife, Joyce, of Ocean Springs, and Douglas "Scotty" Broome and his wife, Cindy, of Ocean Springs; three grandchildren, Kenneth Robert Fountain, Kate Fountain English, and Rachael Fountain Sistrunk; and three great-grandchildren, Mary Howell English, Margaret White, and Grayson Haddox English.

Visitation was held Saturday, July 5, at First Baptist Church in Ocean Springs, with services immediately following. Burial was in Crestlawn Memorial Park in Ocean Springs.

Bradford-O'Keefe Funeral Home in Ocean Springs was in charge of arrangements.

Author
5/11/10, 2003
INDEPENDENT

3.

I thought it might help to mention that Thomas A. Fontaine moved to Clarke Co. MS. in 1840's. In his estate papers I find close association with names Crosby, Carter & Atkinson - all names along with Riches in a Colleton ^{S.C.} Baptist church. I noticed a John Crosby in the Wayne Co. book I just bought.

Thomas A's oldest daughter m. a Carter. Were any of these names big in your Jackson Co.?

H. C.

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